

RE: MERRILL PERLIN

It is noted that the United States Supreme Court on June 16, 1958, ruled in the case, "Rockwell Kent vs. John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State," that under existing statutes governing travel, the Secretary of State lacked the authority to withhold passports from individuals because of their membership in, or association with, the Communist Party. The effect of this ruling was that the Department of State could no longer require applicants for passports to answer the questions in the application pertaining to present and past membership in the Communist Party.

The Communist Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The following description of Perlin was set forth in his passport application:

Height:	5' 11"
Hair:	Brown
Eyes:	Blue
Occupation:	Lawyer

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
April 29, 1959

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

MERRILL PERLIN

--On June 23, 1959, subject's file at the Passport Office, Department of State, was reviewed and disclosed the following information:

Passport Number 1164305 was issued to the subject, under the name of Marshall Perlin, on July 14, 1958. This passport was marked not valid for travel in the following areas under control of authorities with which the United States does not have diplomatic relations: Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary and those portions of China, Korea and Viet-Nam under communist control.

On July 11, 1958, Perlin executed an application for the above passport. In that application he stated he was born August 23, 1920, at Brooklyn, New York, and maintained permanent residence at 801 West End Avenue, New York, New York. He listed his father as Henry I. Perlin, born February 24, 1886, in Russia, and his mother as Jane Perlin, born November 15, 1889, at New York, New York. He indicated that his father was deceased, that his mother was residing at 239 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. Perlin stated he was last married on June 7, 1947, to Dorothy Perlin, who was born on January 26, 1933, at Brooklyn, New York. He indicated that their marriage had not been terminated.

Regarding his travel plans, Perlin stated he intended to depart from New York City, via Air France, for a proposed length of stay outside the United States of from two to three weeks. He indicated that he intended to travel to Mexico and then to Italy or France for the purpose of "personal and professional." He did not indicate the date of his proposed departure from the United States.

Perlin did not answer the questions in the passport application asking: "Are you now a member of the Communist Party?" and "Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?"

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office NEW YORK	Office of Origin NEW YORK	Date 8/14/59	Investigative Period 6/2 - 8/3/59
TITLE OF CASE MERRILL PERLIN, aka		Report made by JOSEPH C. FRECHETTE	Typed By bal
		CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER-C (COMMUNIST INDEX)	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

~~TOP SECRET~~

Synopsis:

FRONT OF THE CROWN
CEREMONIAL

REFERENCE:

New York letter to Director dated 6/2/59.

-C-

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Two extra copies of this report are being enclosed in the event the Bureau wishes to disseminate them to the State Department for information. The subject is not being recommended for the Security Index inasmuch as he does not meet the current Security Index Criteria. The subject's name is, therefore, being retained on the Communist Index.

A suitable photograph of the subject is available.

This report is classified "~~confidential~~" because it reflects the FBI is able to obtain the names of business.

Approved <i>[Signature]</i>	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Area under: 1- Bureau (100-354897)(RM) 3- New York (100-89559)		100-354897-26	
Agency Rec. Room Date Rec'd How Rec'd By		15 AUG 18 1959	
AGENCY <i>State, CIA</i> REQ. REC'D DATE FORM. <i>9-21-59</i> HOW FORM. <i>0-14 (1/5)</i> BY <i>scf/jio</i>		EX-137	

53 AUG 27 1959

CLASSIFIED BY *[Signature]*
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

~~TOP SECRET~~

NY 100-89559

~~TOP SECRET~~

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONT'D)

establishments of many persons contacted by IDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN, and it is felt that the disclosure of such information would be injurious to the National Defense. The subject is not being interviewed because he is an agent for MORTON SOBELL. It is also noted the subject has always maintained an attitude of uncooperativeness with reference to the United States Government.

The subject's wife, DOROTHY PERLIN, is the subject of a closed security case in the New York Office, New York 100-102215 Bureau file 100-375534.

The utmost care must be used in handling and reporting the following information. If any of this information is incorporated in a report suitable for dissemination, it must be carefully paraphrased in order to fully protect the identity of a confidential source.

[REDACTED] (S) (b)(1)

[REDACTED] (S) (b)(1)

[REDACTED] (b)(1)

~~TOP SECRET~~

NY 100-89559

~~TOP SECRET~~

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONT'D)

[REDACTED] S

[REDACTED] S

[REDACTED] S

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (TS)

-B-
COVER PAGE

b1
~~TOP SECRET~~

NY 100-89559

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONT'D)

~~TOP SECRET~~

FRANCES DAMON WILLIAMS

[REDACTED]

(b)(1)

[REDACTED]

(b)(1)

The [REDACTED] mentioned in this report was made to MU-2-8288, the telephone listed to DONNER, KINOY and PERLIN, Attorneys, 340 Madison Avenue, New York City, where an unidentified female gave the information set forth in the report. [REDACTED]

(b)(7)(e)

INFORMANTS:

(b)(7)(e)

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

NY T-1

Used to characterize/ DONNER

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(d)

~~TOP SECRET~~

NY 100-89559

INFORMANTS (CONT'D)

~~TOP SECRET~~

Identity of Source

File No. Where Located

NY T-2
Former [REDACTED]

(b)(2)

Used to characterize ARTHUR KINOY

NY T-3

[REDACTED] (b)(7)(d)

Used to characterize ARTHUR KINOY

NY T-4

EDMOND O'CONNOR

and to

[REDACTED] Trust Company

[REDACTED] New York, New York

100-89559 serials
96, 97, 100, 102,
109, 126

NY T-5

[REDACTED] (b)(7)(d)

(b)(7)(d)

NY T-6

[REDACTED] C (b)(1)

NY T-7

[REDACTED] (b)(7)(d)

(b)(7)(d)

NY T-8

[REDACTED] (b)(7)(d)

CG 100-25530-1B 2 (345)
1BA (363)

NY T-9

[REDACTED] C (b)(1)

NY T-10

[REDACTED] C (b)(1)

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized in the report only in those instances where the identity of the source must be concealed.

-D-

COVER PAGE

~~TOP SECRET~~

NY 100-89559

INFORMANTS (CONT'D)

~~TOP SECRET~~

The following are the other informants mentioned in this report who were unable to give any information identifiable with the subject.

Source

Date

Contacting Agent

[REDACTED]	7/24/59	JAMES P. HALLERON
[REDACTED]	7/24/59	JAMES P. HALLERON
[REDACTED]	7/27/59	DAVID RYAN
[REDACTED]	7/27/59	JAMES P. HALLERON
[REDACTED] (b)(7)(d)	7/28/59	DAVID RYAN
[REDACTED]	7/30/59	JOHN P. DI MARCHI
[REDACTED]	7/30/59	JOHN P. DI MARCHI
[REDACTED]	7/30/59	JOHN P. DI MARCHI
[REDACTED]	7/30/59	JOHN P. DI MARCHI

~~TOP SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

Copy to:

Report of: SA JOSEPH C. FRECHETTE
Date: August 14, 1959

Office: NEW YORK, NEW YORK

File Number: NEW YORK 100-89559

Bureau 100-354897

Title: MERRILL PERLIN

Character: SECURITY MATTER-C

Synopsis:

[REDACTED]

(S) (b)(1)
-C-

~~Hold Recommendation -~~

0-7 up 8/14 - T-2 and details
PK

6922-1111/1000
CLASSIFIED
EXEMPT FROM AUTOMATIC
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-89559

DETAILS:

~~SECRET~~

I. BACKGROUND

Residence and Employment

On July 28, 1959, it was established by a telephone call to MO 3-6814, a telephone listed to the subject at his residence, 801 West End Avenue, New York City, that the subject's telephone was temporarily disconnected.

By means of a suitable telephone [REDACTED] by b7E a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on July 28, 1959, it was determined that the subject was currently employed as an attorney at the firm of DONNER, KINOY and PERLIN, 340 Madison Avenue, New York City. It was further ascertained that the subject was currently in Europe and was supposed to remain there for two or three weeks more.

On February 12, 1954, NY T-1 advised that FRANK DONNER was a member of a secret Communist Party (CP) apparatus for Government Employees in Washington, D.C., during the period 1939-1942.

RLS
7/21/59
BR

[REDACTED]

The CP and the Communist Political Association have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

II. AFFILIATION WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY MOVEMENT

A. Activity on Behalf of Communist Party (CP) Fronts

United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UERMWA)

A characterization of the UERMWA will be found in the appendix of the report.

Between May, 1958, and June, 1959, NYT-4 advised that the subject's firm's name, DONNER, KINOY and PERLIN, appeared as a payee on eight checks dated from May, 1958, to June, 1959, in the amount of \$27,872.40. These checks were drawn from the account of either the "U.E. Defense Fund" or the "UERMWA Defense Fund."

Information from NYT-4 is not to be made public except in a usual proceeding following the issuance of a subpoena.

B. Miscellaneous Activity Bearing on CP Sympathies

On April 13, 1959, NYT-5 advised that he had heard the subject had been to England recently on a business trip and then went on to Moscow, having been in Moscow when the "party" Congress was on.

[REDACTED] (b)(1)
(S)

In February, 1959, NYT-7 advised that as of January, 1959, the subject was the attorney for MORTON SOBELL and was then in England to interview Dr. KLAUS FUCHS, who is being paroled from prison in England after serving a term for espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union.

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-89559

~~SECRET~~

MORTON SOBELL was convicted on March 29, 1951, in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, for conspiracy to commit espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union, and was sentenced on April 5, 1951, to thirty years imprisonment. He is currently serving his sentence at the Federal Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia.

On August 19, 1958, NY T-8 advised that in August, 1958, HELEN SOBELL, (MORTON SOBELL's wife), reported from [REDACTED]

b7D

Passport Office

On June 23, 1959, the subject's passport file at the Passport Office, Department of State, was reviewed by SA WILLIAM G. SHAW, and disclosed the following information:

Passport Number 1164305 was issued to the subject, under the name of MARSHALL PERLIN, on July 14, 1958. This passport was marked not valid for travel in the following areas under control of authorities with which the United States does not have diplomatic relations: Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary and those portions of China, Korea and Viet-Nam under Communist control.

On July 11, 1958, PERLIN executed an application for the above passport. In that application he stated he was born August 23, 1920, at Brooklyn, New York, and maintained permanent residence at 801 West End Avenue, New York, New York. He listed his father as HENRY I. PERLIN, born February 24, 1886, in Russia, and his mother as JANE PERLIN, born November 15, 1889, at New York, New York. He indicated that his father was deceased, that his mother was residing at 2239 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. PERLIN stated he was last married on June 7, 1947, to DOROTHY PERLIN, who was born on January 26, 1933, at Brooklyn, New York. He indicated that their marriage had not been terminated.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Regarding his travel plans, PERLIN stated he intended to depart from New York City, via Air France, for a proposed length of stay outside the United States of from two to three weeks. He indicated that he intended to travel to Mexico and then to Italy or France for the purpose of "personal and professional." He did not indicate the date of his proposed departure from the United States.

PERLIN did not answer the questions in the passport application asking: "Are you now a member of the Communist Party?" and "Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?".

C. Associates, ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S) (b)(1)

[REDACTED] (S) (b)(1)

D. Miscellaneous

On January 14, 1959, NY T-8 advised that HELEN SOBELL, previously mentioned, and the subject have recently had a meeting with United States Pardon Attorney, Mr. REED COZART, and it is believed by NY T-8 that they discussed the possible pardon of MORTON SOBELL. (u)

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-89559

~~SECRET~~

The records of the New York City Police Department, Bureau of Special Services were reviewed in July of 1959 and reflected no information identifiable with the subject.

Informants of the New York Office who are familiar with CP activity in the New York City area were contacted during July of 1959 and advised they could furnish no information identifiable to the subject.

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

APPENDIX

UNITED ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE
WORKERS OF AMERICA (UE)

The "UE Shop Steward Guide," UE Publication No. 212, Sixth Edition, 1952, reflects on pages 32-34, "UE-the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America was established in 1936 at a convention in Buffalo, N.Y. At that time the organization was called the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America. Shortly after a large group of AFL machinists' locals joined the UE and the full name became the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE).

"The UE is known as an 'International Union' because companies of both the United States and Canada are under contract."

"100 Things You Should Know About Communism and Labor," prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., 1951, reflects on pages 80 and 81, "In 1944, the Committee on Un-American Activities found the following unions to have 'Communist leadership ... strongly entrenched:'

"United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America (CIO).

"The following unions have been expelled from the CIO because of their Communist domination:

"United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America."

The "Internal Security Annual Report for 1957, Report of the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and other Internal Security Laws, of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate" on page 61 refers to UE as "one of the strongest Communist controlled unions in America."

The International Headquarters of UE is located at 11 East 51st Street, New York, N.Y., according to the March 30, 1959, edition of "UE News," Official Organ of UE.



**United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation**

New York, New York
August 14, 1959

NY 100-89559

Re: Merrill Perlin
Security Matter-C

Regarding the report of Special Agent Joseph C. Frechette, dated and captioned as above, the following informants have furnished reliable information in the past. NY T-2, NY T-3 and NY T-5 through NY T-10. The following informants were in a position to furnish information, NY T-1 and NY T-4.

The other informants mentioned in the latter part of this report have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office NEW YORK	Office of Origin NEW YORK	Date 8/14/59	Investigative Period 6/2 - 8/3/59
TITLE OF CASE MERRILL PERLIN, aka		Report made by JOSEPH C. FRECHETTE	Typed By bal
		CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER-C - (COMMUNIST INDEX)	

~~TOP SECRET~~

Synopsis:

REFERENCE:

New York letter to Director dated 6/2/59.

-C-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Two extra copies of this report are being enclosed in the event the Bureau wishes to disseminate them to the State Department for information. The subject is not being recommended for the Security Index inasmuch as he does not meet the current Security Index criteria. The subject's name is, therefore, being retained on the Communist Index.

A suitable photograph of the subject is available.

This report is classified "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~" because it reflects the FBI is able to obtain the names of business.

Approved	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made: 6- Bureau (100-354897)(RM) 3- New York (100-89559)		<p>TOP SECRET</p> <p>CLASSIFIED BY 123 EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2 DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE</p>	

NY 100-89559

~~TOP SECRET~~

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONT'D)

establishments of many persons contacted by ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN, and it is felt that the disclosure of such information would be injurious to the National Defense. The subject is not being interviewed because he is an agent for MORTON SOBELL. It is also noted the subject has always maintained an attitude of uncooperativeness with reference to the United States Government.

The subject's wife, DOROTHY PERLIN, is the subject of a closed security case in the New York Office; New York 100-102215 Bureau file 100-375554.

The utmost care must be used in handling and reporting the following information. If any of this information is incorporated in a report suitable for dissemination, it must be carefully paraphrased in order to fully protect the identity of a confidential source.

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S) b1

~~TOP SECRET~~

NY 100-89559

~~TOP SECRET~~

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONT'D)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

COVER -B- PAGE

(b)(1) ~~TOP SECRET~~

b1

NY 100-89559

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONT'D)

~~TOP SECRET~~

FRANCES DAMON WILLIAMS

[REDACTED]

(S) (b)(1)

The [REDACTED] telephone call mentioned in this report was made to MU-2-8288, the telephone listed to DONNER, KINOY and PERLIN, Attorneys, 340 Madison Avenue, New York City, where an unidentified female gave the information set forth in the report. [REDACTED]

(TS) (b)(1)

(b)(7)(c)

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

FRANK

NY T-1

Used to characterize/DONNER

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(d)

~~TOP SECRET~~

NY 100-89559

INFORMANTS (CONT'D)

~~TOP SECRET~~

Identity of Source

File No. Where Located

NY T-2

Former [REDACTED] b2

Used to characterize ARTHUR KINOY

NY T-3

[REDACTED] (b)(7)(d)

Used to characterize ARTHUR KINOY

NY T-4

EDMOND O'CONNOR

Aug 1961

[REDACTED] company

100-89559 serials
96, 97, 100, 102,
109, 126

NY T-5

[REDACTED] (b)(7)(d)

NY T-6

[REDACTED] (b)(1)

NY T-7

[REDACTED] (b)(7)(d)

NY T-8

[REDACTED] (b)(7)(d)

NY T-9

[REDACTED] (b)(1)

NY T-10

[REDACTED] (b)(1)

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized in the report only in those instances where the identity of the source must be concealed.

~~TOP SECRET~~

NY 100-89559

INFORMANTS (CONT'D)

~~TOP SECRET~~

The following are the other informants mentioned in this report who ^{were} unable to give any information identifiable with the subject.

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[REDACTED]	7/24/59	JAMES P. HALLERON
[REDACTED]	7/27/59	DAVID RYAN
[REDACTED] (b)(7)(d)	7/27/59	JAMES P. HALLERON
[REDACTED]	7/28/59	DAVID RYAN
[REDACTED]	7/30/59	JOHN P. DI MARCHI
[REDACTED]	7/30/59	JOHN P. DI MARCHI
[REDACTED]	7/30/59	JOHN P. DI MARCHI
[REDACTED]	7/30/59	JOHN P. DI MARCHI

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

~~SECRET~~

Report of: SA JOSEPH C. FRECHETTE

Office: NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Date: August 14, 1959

File Number: NEW YORK 100-89559

Bureau 100-354897

Title: MERRILL PERLIN

Character: SECURITY MATTER-C

Synopsis:

[REDACTED]

(b)(1)

-C-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

CLASSIFIED BY 11722 WNP/300
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2, 3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-89559

DETAILS:

I. BACKGROUND

Residence and Employment

On July 28, 1959, it was established by a telephone call to NO 3-6814, a telephone listed to the subject at his residence, 801 West End Avenue, New York City, that the subject's telephone was temporarily disconnected.

By means of a suitable telephone [REDACTED] by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on July 28, 1959, it was determined that the subject was currently employed as an attorney at the firm of DONNER, KINOY and FARLIN, 340 Madison Avenue, New York City. It was further ascertained that the subject was currently in Europe and was supposed to remain there for two or three weeks more. b7E

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[REDACTED] b1

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~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

II. AFFILIATION WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY MOVEMENT

A. Activity on Behalf of Communist Party (CP) Fronts

United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UERMWA)

A characterization of the UERMWA will be found in the appendix of the report.

Between May, 1958, and June, 1959, NYT-4 advised that the subject's firm's name, DONNER, KINOV and PERLIN, appeared as a payee on eight checks dated from May, 1958, to June, 1959, in the amount of \$27,872.40. These checks were drawn from the account of either the "U.E. Defense Fund" or the "UERMWA Defense Fund."

Information from NYT-4 is not to be made public except in a usual proceeding following the issuance of a subpoena.

B. Miscellaneous Activity Bearing on CP Sympathies

On April 13, 1959, NYT-5 advised that he had heard the subject had been to England recently on a business trip and then went on to Moscow, having been in Moscow when the "party" congress was on.

[REDACTED] b1 (S)

In February, 1959, NYT-7 advised that as of January, 1959, the subject was the attorney for MERTON SOBELL and was then in England to interview Dr. KLAUS FUCHS, who is being paroled from prison in England after serving a term for espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union.

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-89559

~~SECRET~~

MORTON SOBELL was convicted on March 29, 1951, in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, for conspiracy to commit espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union, and was sentenced on April 5, 1951, to thirty years imprisonment. He is currently serving his sentence at the Federal Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia.

On August 19, 1958, NY T-8 advised that in August, 1958, HELEN SOBELL, (MORTON SOBELL's wife), reported from [REDACTED]

b7D

Passport Office

On June 23, 1959, the subject's passport file at the Passport Office, Department of State, was reviewed by SA WILLIAM G. SHAW, and disclosed the following information:

Passport Number 1164305 was issued to the subject, under the name of MARSHALL PERLIN, on July 14, 1958. This passport was marked not valid for travel in the following areas under control of authorities with which the United States does not have diplomatic relations: Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary and those portions of China, Korea and Viet-Nam under Communist control.

On July 11, 1958, PERLIN executed an application for the above passport. In that application he stated he was born August 23, 1920, at Brooklyn, New York, and maintained permanent residence at 801 West End Avenue, New York, New York. He listed his father as HENRY I. PERLIN, born February 24, 1886, in Russia, and his mother as JANE PERLIN, born November 15, 1889, at New York, New York. He indicated that his father was deceased, that his mother was residing at 2239 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. PERLIN stated he was last married on June 7, 1947, to DOROTHY PERLIN, who was born on January 26, 1933, at Brooklyn, New York. He indicated that their marriage had not been terminated.

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-89559

~~SECRET~~

Regarding his travel plans, PERLIN stated he intended to depart from New York City, via Air France, for a proposed length of stay outside the United States of from two to three weeks. He indicated that he intended to travel to Mexico and then to Italy or France for the purpose of "personal and professional." He did not indicate the date of his proposed departure from the United States.

PERLIN did not answer the questions in the passport application asking: "Are you now a member of the Communist Party?" and "Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?".

C. Associates, ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (b)(1)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S) (b)(1)

[REDACTED] (S)

D. Miscellaneous

On January 14, 1959, NY T-8 advised that HELEN SOBELL, previously mentioned, and the subject have recently had a meeting with United States Pardon Attorney, Mr. REED COZART, and it is believed by NY T-8 that they discussed the possible pardon of MORTON SOBELL. (S) (b)(1)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-89559

The records of the New York City Police Department, Bureau of Special Services were reviewed in July of 1959 and reflected no information identifiable with the subject.

Informants of the New York Office who are familiar with CP activity in the New York City area were contacted during July of 1959 and advised they could furnish no information identifiable to the subject.

APPENDIX

~~SECRET~~

UNITED ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE
WORKERS OF AMERICA (UE)

The "UE Shop Steward Guide," UE Publication No. 212, Sixth Edition, 1952, reflects on pages 32-34, "UE-the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America was established in 1936 at a convention in Buffalo, N.Y. At that time the organization was called the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America. Shortly after a large group of AFL machinists' locals joined the UE and the full name became the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE).

"The UE is known as an 'International Union' because companies of both the United States and Canada are under contract."

"100 Things You Should Know About Communism and Labor," prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., 1951, reflects on pages 80 and 81, "In 1944, the Committee on Un-American Activities found the following unions to have 'Communist leadership ... strongly entrenched:'

"United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America (CIO).

"The following unions have been expelled from the CIO because of their Communist domination:

"United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America."

The "Internal Security Annual Report for 1957, Report of the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and other Internal Security Laws, of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate" on page 61 refers to UE as "one of the strongest Communist controlled unions in America."

The International Headquarters of UE is located at 11 East 51st Street, New York, N.Y., according to the March 30, 1959, edition of "UE News," Official Organ of UE.



**United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation**

**New York, New York
August 14, 1959**

NY 100-89539

**Re: Merrill Perlman
Security Matter-C**

Regarding the report of Special Agent Joseph C. Frechette, dated and captioned as above, the following informants have furnished reliable information in the past. NY T-2, NY T-3 and NY T-5 through NY T-10. The following informants were in a position to furnish information, NY T-1 and NY T-4.

The other informants mentioned in the latter part of this report have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

Copy to:

Report of: SA JOSEPH C. FRECHETTE
Date: August 14, 1959

Office: NEW YORK, NEW YORK

File Number: NEW YORK 100-89559

Bureau 100-354897

Title: MERRILL PERLIN

Character: SECURITY MATTER-C

Synopsis:

[REDACTED]

(S) (b)(1)

CLASSIFIED BY 6423 WNP/mm
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2, 4
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-89559

DETAILS:


I. BACKGROUND

Residence and Employment

On July 28, 1959, it was established by a telephone call to NY 3-6814, a telephone listed to the subject at his residence, 301 West End Avenue, New York City, that the subject's telephone was temporarily disconnected.

By means of a suitable telephone pretext by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on July 28, 1959, it was determined that the subject was currently employed as an attorney at the firm of DONNER, KINOY and PERLIN, 340 Madison Avenue, New York City. It was further ascertained that the subject was currently in Europe and was supposed to remain there for two or three weeks more.

On February 12, 1954, NY 1-1 advised that HANX DONNER was a member of a secret Communist Party (CP) apparatus for Government Employees in Washington, D.C., during the period 1939-1942.


(C) (b)(1)
The CP and the Communist Political Association have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

II. AFFILIATION WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY MOVEMENT

A. Activity on Behalf of Communist Party (CP) Fronts

United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UERMWA)

A characterization of the UERMWA will be found in the appendix of the report.

Between May, 1958, and June, 1959, NYT-4 advised that the subject's firm's name, DORNER, KINCY and PERLIN, appeared as a payee on eight checks dated from May, 1958, to June, 1959, in the amount of \$27,872.40. These checks were drawn from the account of either the "U.F. Defense Fund" or the "UERMWA Defense Fund."

Information from NYT-4 is not to be made public except in a usual proceeding following the issuance of a subpoena.

B. Miscellaneous Activity Bearing on CP Sympathies

On April 13, 1959, NYT-5 advised that he had heard the subject had been to England recently on a business trip and then went on to Moscow, having been in Moscow when the "party" congress was on.

[REDACTED] (b)(7)(d)
(s)(b)(1)

In February, 1959, NYT-7 advised that as of January, 1959, the subject was the attorney for MORTON SOBELL and was then in England to interview Dr. KLAUS FUCHS, who is being paroled from prison in England after serving a term for espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union.

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-89559

~~SECRET~~

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On August 19, 1958, NY T-8 advised that in August, 1958, HELEN SOBELL, (MORTON SOBELL's wife), reported from [REDACTED]

b7D

Passport Office

On June 23, 1959, the subject's passport file at the Passport Office, Department of State, was reviewed by SA WILLIAM O. SMAY, and disclosed the following information:

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~~SECRET~~

NY 100-89553

~~SECRET~~

Regarding his travel plans, PERLIN stated he intended to depart from New York City, via Air France, for a proposed length of stay outside the United States of from two to three weeks. He indicated that he intended to travel to Mexico and then to Italy or France for the purpose of "personal and professional." He did not indicate the date of his proposed departure from the United States.

PERLIN did not answer the questions in the passport application asking: "Are you now a member of the Communist Party?" and "Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?"

C. Associates, ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN

[REDACTED]

(S) (b)(1)

(S) (b)(1)

(S) (b)(1)

D. Miscellaneous

On January 14, 1959, NY T-8 advised that HELEN SORELL, previously mentioned, and the subject have recently had a meeting with United States Pardon Attorney, Mr. REED COZART, and it is believed by NY T-8 that they discussed the possible pardon of MORTON SORELL.

(S) (u)

NY 100-89539

~~SECRET~~

The records of the New York City Police Department, Bureau of Special Services were reviewed in July of 1959 and reflected no information identifiable with the subject.

Informants of the New York Office who are familiar with CP activity in the New York City area were contacted during July of 1959 and advised they could furnish no information identifiable to the subject.

APPENDIX

~~SECRET~~

UNITED ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE
WORKERS OF AMERICA (UE)

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"The UE is known as an 'International Union' because companies of both the United States and Canada are under contract."

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"The following unions have been expelled from the CIO because of their Communist domination:

"United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America."

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The International Headquarters of UE is located at 11 East 51st Street, New York, N.Y., according to the March 30, 1959, edition of "UE News," Official Organ of UE.



**United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation**

**New York, New York
August 14, 1959**

NY 100-89559

**Re: Merrill Perlman
Security Matter-C**

Regarding the report of Special Agent Joseph C. Frechette, dated and captioned as above, the following informants have furnished reliable information in the past. NY T-2, NY T-3 and NY T-3 through NY T-10. The following informants were in a position to furnish information, NY T-1 and NY T-4.

The other informants mentioned in the latter part of this report have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Julius Rosenberg Et AL

Referral

State

Department

No. 23

APPEAL ADDRESS
MS. BARBARA ENNIS
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION STAFF REFERRAL
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASH. D.C. 20520 PACKET #23

Reviewed by: 8/10/81

AGENCY STATE DEPARTMENT

Subject and File Number		Serial	Date	Document Description	No. of Pages Actual Released	
1	DAVID LEVITOV (HQ) 140-24312	5	7/18/61	WFO REPORT TO HQ w/13 dup. pages	31	31
2	HAROLD UREY (HQ) 116-18315	123	9/3/54	HQ CABLE TO LEGATS LONDON & PARIS	1	1
3	"	120	9/9/54	HQ LETTER TO CG	1	1
4	MAXWELL FINESTONE (HQ) 65-60203	70	2/13/52	AL LETTER TO HQ	3	3
5						
6		...				
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10						
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12						

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office WASHINGTON FIELD	Office of Origin BUREAU	Date 7/18/61	Investigative Period 6/28-7/14/61
TITLE OF CASE DAVID ZOUHLEOUSE LEVITOV, TELETYPE OPERATOR - APPLICANT, CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, D. C.		Report made by [REDACTED] b7C	Typed By: ljc
		CHARACTER OF CASE SGE	

REFERENCE

Bulet to WFO dated C/27/61.

- RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

It is noted that the CSC in the information furnished to the Bureau when they referred this case to the Bureau, referred to a news item which appeared in the Washington, D. C., "Washington Post" dated August 18, 1950. In this article was the following quotation "We don't talk about HELEN said her brother DAVID LEVITOV, of 2135 Lee Highway Arlington. She probably knew what he (SOBELJ) was doing". The above information is included in the body of this report, however, photostatic copies of the newspaper item was not obtained for exhibit purposes inasmuch as interviews with the applicant during that period are set forth in the body of this report.

Approved m w j c	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made: (6) Bureau		140-24312-5	
1-Washington Field (140-16775)		22 AUG 9 1961	
2cc CSC 1cc Aag 1cc [unclear] ccs/jgt 7/25/61		REC-16 EX-123	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:

Report of:

Date:

7/18/61

Office: Washington, D. C.

Field Office File No.:

140-16775

Bureau File No.:

Title:

DAVID ZOULLEOUSE LEVITOV
TELETYPE OPERATOR - APPLICANT
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Character:

SECURITY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Synopsis:

This investigation was conducted by the specific request of the CSC based on the fact that the applicant is the brother of HELEN SOBELL, the wife of MORTON SOBELL, who was convicted in 1951 of conspiracy to commit espionage in the behalf of the Soviet Union. The applicant in 1950, when MORTON SOBELL was a fugitive from justice, furnished a letter and several envelopes received from SOBELL'S. The applicant advised in 1950 that approximately twelve or thirteen years ago he attended what he believed to be a Communist Party meeting. EDITH LEVITOV, applicant's sister, was interviewed in 1950 concerning HELEN and MORTON SOBELL. She was evasive and refused to answer certain questions. The applicant advised in 1950 that his sister, HELEN SOBELL, was previously married from 1938 to 1944 to CLARENCE D. GUREWITZ. GUREWITZ has been identified as a Communist Party member. One informant advised that the applicant was in contact with GUREWITZ in 1958. Another informant stated that they were again in contact in 1960. Former attendance at George Washington University verified. LEVITOV presently attempting to be placed on CSC eligibility register. Former employment Sun Life Insurance Company verified as satisfactory. Self employment Lee Highway Market verified. Unable to verify former employment "Times Herald" newspaper which is now

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OR *Classification*
DATE *4-11-78* *has*

Classified by *1259*
Exempt from GDS, Category *23*
Date of Declassification Indefinite
5/21/78 *4/7/78*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

140-24312-5

WFO: 140-16775

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

file where located

WF T-1 is

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b7D

WF T-2 is

[REDACTED]

b2

WF T-3 is

[REDACTED]

b2

[REDACTED] was contacted with negative results
by SA [REDACTED] on 7/5/61. [REDACTED] was
contacted with negative results by SA [REDACTED]
on 7/6/61. [REDACTED] was contacted with negative results
by SA [REDACTED] on 6/30/61.

b2C, b7D

Careful consideration has been given to the sources
concealed and T symbols were utilized in the report only in
those instances where the identities of the sources must
be concealed.

WFO 140-16775

defunct. Neighbors, associates and references recommend. Several advised that the applicant's sister, HELEN SOBELL, never resided with applicant's family except for a few days after her husband was arrested. The applicant asked his sister to leave because she was upsetting his mother. No persons interviewed knew of any association between applicant and CLARENCE GUREWITZ. No record D. C. Credit, MPD, Montgomery County, Maryland, PD or U. S. Park Police. [REDACTED] b7D

HCOA and G2 no record. Office of Security, State, disclose that the applicant not considered for employment no active investigation conducted. The applicant not known to confidential informants.

- RUC -

BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION

This investigation is conducted at the specific request of the Civil Service Commission based on information that the applicant, in a standard form 86 dated December 14, 1960, listed his sister as HELEN SOBELL. HELEN SOBELL's husband was listed as MORTON SOBELL.

It is noted that MORTON SOBELL was convicted in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, on March 29, 1951, for conspiracy to commit espionage in behalf of the Soviet Union and was sentenced to 30 years in prison.

It is noted that MORTON SOBELL and HELEN SOBELL are being characterized by another division of the FBI during this inquiry.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

During the course of an investigation conducted by the FBI in 1950 concerning MORTON SOBELL, mentioned above, the applicant was interviewed. At that time there was a warrant outstanding for the arrest of MORTON SOBELL as he was missing and a fugitive from justice.

✓ The applicant was interviewed on July 24, 1960, and his cooperation was requested in order to locate MORTON SOBELL. The applicant stated that he did not know the present whereabouts of MORTON SOBELL or his sister, HELEN SOBELL, who was the wife of MORTON SOBELL. He did, however, furnish a letter dated July 8, no year shown, and two envelopes postmarked July 2, 1950, and July 16, 1960, both in New York City addressed to his sister, EDITH LEVITOV, at their family residence, 2135 Lee Highway, Arlington, Virginia. The applicant stated that he had opened this letter and that it was from the SOBELLs. He stated that it did not contain any pertinent information other than stating that they, the SOBELLs, were all right and not to worry. LEVITOV furnished the above-mentioned letter and two envelopes to the FBI for its use in their investigation.

The applicant was interviewed again in the above investigation on August 23, 1950, at which time he advised that his sister, HELEN SOBELL, had arrived in Washington, D. C., on August 19, 1950, accompanied by her two children, SYDNEY GUREWITZ and MARK SOBELL. He stated that his sister had been previously married to CLARENCE D. GUREWITZ from February, 1938, to December of 1944 when she divorced him. She stated that SYDNEY was a child born of this marriage and that MARK was a child born of her marriage to MORTON SOBELL. Mr. LEVITOV stated that his sister, HELEN SOBELL, returned to Washington, D. C., after her husband's arrest and stayed in Washington untill August 20, 1950, when she went to New York City presumably to the home of the parents of MORTON SOBELL.

Mr. LEVITOV stated that during the time HELEN SOBELL was at his home in Arlington, Virginia, she did not discuss the matter of her husband's arrest and did not wish to talk about the case at all. He stated that she offered no explanations as to why she and her husband left New York City and went to Mexico.

The applicant stated that he was not aware of any Communist Party affiliation on the part of MORTON SOBELL. He stated that he believed that his sister, HELEN SOBELL, was formerly a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., during the time she was married to CLARENCE D. GUREWITZ. He stated that during the time that he, LEVITOV, was employed by the "Times Herald" newspaper in Washington, D. C., he had observed CLARENCE D. GUREWITZ delivering the communist newspaper the "Daily Worker". He stated that he, therefore, assumed that GUREWITZ was a member of the Communist Party and that because HELEN SOBELL was his wife, she also was a member.

The applicant at that time stated that he had never been a member of the Communist Party but that on one occasion approximately twelve or thirteen years ago he attended what he believed to be a Communist Party meeting somewhere on U Street N. W., Washington, D. C. He stated that he had attended this meeting in the company of another fellow whose name he could not recall and that he observed his sister, HELEN SOBELL, at this meeting. As far as he could recall, she was the wife of CLARENCE D. GUREWITZ at that time.

During the course of the above-mentioned investigation, EDITH LEVITOV, the sister of the applicant, was interviewed at the LEVITOV family home at 2135 Lee Highway, Arlington, Virginia. Miss LEVITOV was interviewed on August 1, 1950, and advised that she had no information concerning the whereabouts of MORTON SOBELL, or her brother-in-law, who was presently the fugitive from justice. She stated that she had no knowledge where her sister, HELEN SOBELL, was presently located. She stated that she resided with HELEN and MORTON SOBELL in Flushing, New York, from February, 1949, to the latter part of June, 1950. She stated that on Saturday, June 24, 1950, she had left the SOBELL home to make arrangements to stay at a "private place" which had been recommended to her by her psychiatrist. She stated that at that time MORTON and HELEN SOBELL were at home. She stated that upon returning to the SOBELL residence later in the day she discovered that they had departed. She was of the opinion that they had departed for a vacation.

Miss LEVITOV was reinterviewed on August 2, 1950, and in a signed statement stated that the last time she saw MORTON and HELEN SOBELL and their two children, SYDNEY and MARK, was on June 22, 1950. She stated that the SOBELLs had left and that they had left her a note requesting her to stop newspaper deliveries, milk deliveries and take care of similar matters. She stated that prior to their departure, HELEN SOBELL had requested her to make the next payment on their house but that she, HELEN, had not furnished her any money to make this payment. She stated that she made this payment with her own funds. She stated that the only reason she knew why the SOBELLs left their home in New York without advising anyone of their destination was that they wished to do this so that HELEN SOBELL's first husband, CLARENCE D. GUREWITZ would not know the location of his daughter, SYDNEY GUREWITZ. She stated that the SOBELLs had agreed to allow SYDNEY to spend the summer with her father in Washington, D. C., but had subsequently decided that they did not want her to visit her father.

It is noted that during the above-two interviews with EDITH LEVITOV, she was evasive and refused to answer certain questions. She stated that she had gone to the post office and posed as Mrs. HELEN SOBELL in order to obtain the SOBELL's mail in July of 1950 but averred that

WFO 140-16775

this mail contained no information concerning the SOBELL's disappearance. Miss LEVITOV also advised that she was under the care of a psychiatrist while living with the SOBELLs [REDACTED] b7C

MARY STALCUP MARKWARD, former self-admitted member of the Communist Party and Communist Political Association in Washington, D. C., during the years from 1943 to 1949, in testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on June 21, 1951, advised that she knew CLARENCE D. GUREWITZ, also known as CASEY GUREWITZ, as an active member of the Communist Party and Communist Political Association in Washington, D. C., during the years from 1943 to 1949. Mrs. MARKWARD stated that GUREWITZ served on the City Council of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. in 1943 and as Secretary of the Communist Political Association in Washington, D. C. during 1945. D.C.
11/4

WF T-1 advised on February 1, 1957, that CASEY GUREWITZ was proposed as a delegate from the Washington, D. C., area to the National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America, which conference was to be held in New York City from February 9 through December, 1957.

WF T-1 stated on November 26, 1960, that CASEY GUREWITZ was a current member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C.

WF T-2 advised on September 17, 1958, that DAVID LEVITOV mentioned to CASEY GUREWITZ's wife that SYDNEY GUREWITZ, CASEY's daughter by his first marriage to HELEN LEVITOV SOBELL, was visiting in town. (S)(u)

WF T-3 advised on September 24, 1960, that CASEY GUREWITZ had asked DAVID LEVITOV whether he had heard from SYDNEY GUREWITZ and whether he knew her new address. DAVID LEVITOV mentioned that he did not know her address but that he expected she would be visiting the area shortly. He mentioned that he had heard from his sister HELEN SOBELL. (S)(u)

WFI-2 and WFI-3 are not available for recontact.

EDUCATION

George Washington University

A review of the applicant's scholastic folder by SA [REDACTED] on July 5, 1961, disclosed that the applicant attended George Washington University during the spring term of 1946 through 1947 and during the summer term of 1947. The applicant received two passing grades, five conditional grades and one failure. b7C

[REDACTED] Registrar's Office, advised SA [REDACTED] on July 5, 1961, that the applicant withdrew by his own volition. She stated that because of the passage of time and the short period the applicant was in school, she was unable to suggest anyone who would be acquainted with the applicant. b7C, b7D

EMPLOYMENTS

Civil Service Commission

A check was caused to be made of the records of the Bureau of Personnel Investigations, Civil Service Commission, on June 30, 1961, which disclosed that the present investigation was requested so that a suitability determination might be made in order to place the applicant's name on register for the position of teletype operator.

Sun Life Insurance Company,
3420 Hamilton Street, Hyattsville, Md.

[REDACTED] of the above firm, advised on July 6, 1961, that the applicant worked there as a salesman from October 3, 1960, to October 21, 1960, as an insurance salesman. He stated that the applicant resigned because he was not suited for this type of employment. [REDACTED] stated that he considered the applicant a very personable and likable man but knew nothing concerning his loyalty, associates or character inasmuch as he was with the firm for less than three weeks. b7D

WFO:140-16775

Lee Highway Market,
2135 Lee Highway

[REDACTED] advised on July 12, 1961, that they had been acquainted with the applicant and his mother, ROSE, since approximately [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] They stated that the applicant's father died many years ago and that the mother, with the help of the applicant, operated the Lee Highway Market at 2135 Lee Highway, for many years. They stated that the applicant, after he returned from the armed forces in 1946, operated the market until June of 1960 when the family sold their property to the Bergman Laundry who in turn have built a large plant on the entire area. They stated that the applicant and his mother resided in an apartment above the store. ✓

They stated that the applicant is devoted to his mother who has been quite ill and in fact is now unable to walk. They stated that the applicant has cared for his mother in a very noble fashion for a number of years. They stated that the applicant has several brothers who live in the area, JOSEPH and ALFRED and a single sister, EDITH. They stated that they all enjoy a good reputation to their knowledge. They stated that the applicant has another sister, HELEN SOBELL, who is the wife of MORTON SOBELL, who was convicted of being a Soviet spy in 1951. They stated that the family has been disgraced by HELEN SOBELL and is not in sympathy with her views. They stated that to their knowledge HELEN SOBELL has never resided in the LEVITOV home.

They stated that because of his sister and because of his ill mother, the applicant has lived a hard life. They stated that they considered him a fine man in every respect and would recommend him without reservation concerning his character, associates, reputation and loyalty.

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[REDACTED] advised on July 12, 1961, that he has been acquainted with the applicant and his mother since [REDACTED]. He mentioned that the applicant's family owned the Lee Highway Market located at 2135 Lee Highway for many years selling the property in September of 1960 to a laundry firm who has built a large plant in the area. He stated the applicant told him that one of his sisters was HELEN SOBELL, the wife of the convicted Soviet spy MORTON SOBELL. He stated that the applicant stated that HELEN SOBELL came and stayed with them for a few days in 1950 after her husband's arrest. He stated that the applicant told him that the whole matter upset his mother so much, and he, the applicant, was so disgusted with her that he told her to leave which she did. He stated that the applicant told him that his mother had a stroke which paralyzed one side of her body shortly after HELEN SOBELL visited them in 1950 and has been in very poor health since that time. b7D

[REDACTED] stated that the applicant has two brothers who reside in the area as well as a sister who is still single. He stated that concerning all these people he has never heard anything which would reflect unfavorably concerning their character, associates, reputation and loyalty. b7D

He stated that he considered the applicant a very fine man, and he would recommend him without reservation for a position of trust and confidence. He mentioned that he was not acquainted with HELEN SOBELL's first husband CASEY GUREWITZ and had no knowledge concerning him.

[REDACTED] advised on July 14, 1961, she has known the applicant and his family for approximately [REDACTED]. She stated that the family owned the Lee Highway Market for a number of years selling the property to a laundry in September of 1960. She stated that during most of that period the applicant, his mother ROSE and his single sister EDITH resided in an apartment above the store. She stated that the applicant has several brothers, JOSEPH and ALFRED, who both reside in the Washington, D. C., area. She mentioned the applicant's father has been dead for a number of years. b7D

She stated that the applicant's sister HELEN SOBELL was the wife of MORTON SOBELL, who was convicted as being a spy for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic in 1951. She stated that HELEN SOBELL never lived at the Lee Highway address and to her knowledge never visited with

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the family except for a few days during 1950 after her husband's arrest. She stated that the applicant told her that he had told his sister HELEN SOBELL to please leave because he did not want to upset his mother, and he personally did not care to have her around. [REDACTED] stated that it was her understanding that HELEN SOBELL left and went to New York shortly after this incident. [REDACTED] stated the applicant has been a very fine man all of his life caring for his invalid mother and had the reputation of being an honest, fair businessman. She stated that she has always felt that the applicant has been hurt a great deal by the actions of his sister, and she would recommend him highly for a position of trust and confidence. [REDACTED] stated that she was not acquainted with HELEN SOBELL's first husband CASEY GUREWITZ and had no knowledge concerning him. b2D

[REDACTED] advised SA [REDACTED] on July 5, 1961, that he has known the applicant for approximately [REDACTED] years. It is noted that [REDACTED] is listed by the applicant as a character reference. b7C, b7D

He mentioned that the applicant took over the Lee Highway Market at 2135 Lee Highway after getting out of the Army after World War II. He stated that the applicant's father had died during this period and that the applicant after that supported his mother. He stated that the market was sold and the building torn down about a year ago by a laundry firm who has built a new building in the area.

He stated the applicant's family consisted of his mother ROSE who was an invalid, two brothers, JOSEPH and ALFRED who reside in the Washington, D. C., area, and a sister who is single, EDITH, who resides in Washington, D. C. He stated that all of the above persons appear to be reputable people and that nothing had come to his attention which would reflect unfavorably concerning the character, associates, reputation and loyalty of any of them.

He stated that the applicant had another sister, HELEN SOBELL, who is the wife of MORTON SOBELL. He stated that MORTON SOBELL was convicted for espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union in 1951. He stated that the applicant and his family have been disgraced by this and that they had no use for HELEN SOBELL or her theories in reference to communism. He stated that the applicant was particularly

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bitter concerning HELEN SOBELL's connection with the communist movement. He stated that HELEN SOBELL never resided in the family home on Lee Highway and was never particularly close to the family. He stated that he had no knowledge of HELEN SOBELL's first husband CASEY GUREWITZ.

TIMES HERALD NEWSPAPER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

It is noted the Times Herald Newspaper is no longer in existence in Washington, D. C. A review of current public source directories failed to disclose a Mr. H. AARONSON listed by the applicant as his supervisor.

REFERENCES

[REDACTED] advised on July 13, 1961, that she has been acquainted with the applicant and his family for the past [REDACTED] years. She described the applicant as an outstanding man who has cared for many years for an invalid mother. She stated that she was acquainted with the applicant's brothers JOSEPH and ALFRED and sister EDITH and that they were all fine people. b7D

She stated that the applicant's sister HELEN SOBELL was married to MORTON SOBELL who was convicted for committing espionage in behalf of the Soviet Union in 1951. She stated that HELEN SOBELL never lived at the Lee Highway family residence in Arlington, Virginia, which was the family home for many years except for about three days after the arrest of MORTON SOBELL. She stated that she understands that the applicant told his sister that he did not want her around because she was upsetting their mother and because he did not like what she had become involved in. [REDACTED] stated that she was not acquainted with HELEN SOBELL's first husband CASEY GUREWITZ and had no knowledge concerning him. She stated that she has never heard any of the family ever make any mention of him except perhaps a passing reference in reference to SYDNEY GUREWITZ. She explained that SYDNEY GUREWITZ is the daughter of CASEY GUREWITZ and HELEN SOBELL who resided with her mother HELEN SOBELL after her divorce from GUREWITZ. She mentioned that SYDNEY GUREWITZ is now a grown woman and does not reside in this area. b7D

[REDACTED] advised on July 13, 1961, that he has been acquainted with the applicant

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since [REDACTED] He stated that he met the applicant [REDACTED] b7D

He stated, however, that [REDACTED] he has seen the applicant on only a few occasions. He mentioned that the applicant recently moved to Silver Spring, Maryland, and that he has casually seen the applicant [REDACTED] since that time. He stated that he was not acquainted with members of the applicant's family and had no knowledge concerning them. He stated that concerning the applicant he has always impressed him as being a reliable individual and he would recommend him concerning his character, associates, reputation and loyalty. b7D

NEIGHBORHOOD VICINITY 1072 RUATAN STREET, SILVER SPRING, MARYLAND

[REDACTED] advised SA [REDACTED] on July 7, 1961, the applicant moved into the neighborhood during the Summer of 1960. He stated that the applicant had previously resided on Lee Highway in Arlington, Virginia, where the family owned a grocery store. He stated that since applicant sold this grocery store in September of 1960 he has been unemployed except for a short employment with a life insurance company. He mentioned the applicant resides with his mother ROSE who is an invalid. He described the applicant and his mother as very quiet, considerate neighbors who keep to themselves and do not appear to have any associates. He stated that based on their casual contact with the employee they would recommend him concerning his character, associates, reputation and loyalty. b7C, b7D

[REDACTED] advised SA [REDACTED] on July 7, 1961, she has been casually acquainted with the applicant as a neighbor since the Summer of 1960. She stated that she was not acquainted with other members of the applicant's family other than his mother with whom he resides. She described the applicant as a very quiet neighbor who does not appear to have any associates. She stated that based on her contact with the applicant she would recommend him concerning his character, associates, reputation and loyalty. b7C, b7D

[REDACTED] advised on July 7, 1961, she has been acquainted with the applicant and his mother as casual neighborhood friends since the Summer of 1960. She stated that the applicant formerly was in the grocery business but sold his property in the Fall of 1960. She stated that since that time he has stayed at home caring for his invalid mother except for a short employment with an insurance firm. She stated that she was not acquainted with other members of the applicant's family. b7D

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She recommended the applicant for a position of trust and confidence based on her limited contact with him.

CREDIT AND POLICE AGENCIES

A check of the records of the Credit Bureau, Incorporated, on June 30, 1961, by [REDACTED] failed to disclose any record concerning the applicant. b7c

A check of the records of the Metropolitan Police Department on June 30, 1961, by [REDACTED] failed to disclose any record concerning the applicant; at all times an indefinite number of unidentified records are out of file and not available for review. b7c

A check of the records of the Montgomery County, Maryland, Police Department by [REDACTED] on June 30, 1961, failed to disclose any record concerning the applicant. b7c

A check of the records of the United States Park Police on June 30, 1961, by [REDACTED] failed to disclose any record concerning the applicant. b7c

A check of the records of [REDACTED] on July 5, 1961, by [REDACTED] disclosed that DAVID Z. LEVITOV who was born on June 27, 1920. [REDACTED] b7c b7D

MISCELLANEOUS

A check was made of the records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities on July 5, 1961, by [REDACTED] and no record was located concerning the applicant. b7c

A check was caused to be made of the records of G-2, United States Army Counter Intelligence Records Facility, Fort Holabird, Baltimore, Maryland, on July 3, 1961, by [REDACTED] and no record was located concerning the applicant. b7c

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There is no direct evidence of contact between the two groups of individuals. The only evidence of contact is the fact that the two groups of individuals are both found in the same area.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 140-16775

Washington 25, D. C.

July 18, 1961

Title DAVID ZOULLEOUSE LEVITOV,
 TELETYPE OPERATOR - APPLICANT;
 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

Character SECURITY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Reference Report of [REDACTED] dated and
 captioned as above. b7c

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title: DAVID ZOULLEOUSE LEVITOV
Teletype Operator - Applicant
Civil Service Commission
Washington, D. C.
SECURITY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Report of: SA [REDACTED] b7c

Date and Place: July 18, 1961
Washington, D. C.

Classified by ~~1259~~
Exempt from GDS, Category 2,3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
~~5/1/78~~ 4/7/78

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its contents are not to be distributed outside
your agency.

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BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION

This investigation is conducted at the specific request of the Civil Service Commission based on information that the applicant, in a standard form 86 dated December 14, 1960, listed his sister as HELEN SOBELL. HELEN SOBELL's husband was listed as MORTON SOBELL.

It is noted that MORTON SOBELL was convicted in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, on March 29, 1951, for conspiracy to commit espionage in behalf of the Soviet Union and was sentenced to 30 years in prison.

It is noted that MORTON SOBELL and HELEN SOBELL are being characterized by another division of the FBI during this inquiry.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

During the course of an investigation conducted by the FBI in 1950 concerning MORTON SOBELL, mentioned above, the applicant was interviewed. At that time there was a warrant outstanding for the arrest of MORTON SOBELL as he was missing and a fugitive from justice.

The applicant was interviewed on July 24, 1950, and his cooperation was requested in order to locate MORTON SOBELL. The applicant stated that he did not know the present whereabouts of MORTON SOBELL or his sister, HELEN SOBELL, who was the wife of MORTON SOBELL. He did, however, furnish a letter dated July 8, no year shown, and two envelopes postmarked July 2, 1950, and July 16, 1950, both in New York City addressed to his sister, EDITH LEVITOV, at their family residence, 2135 Lee Highway, Arlington, Virginia. The applicant stated that he had opened this letter and that it was from the SOBELLs. He stated that it did not contain any pertinent information other than stating that they, the SOBELLs, were all right and not to worry. LEVITOV furnished the above-mentioned letter and two envelopes to the FBI for its use in their investigation.

The applicant was interviewed again in the above investigation on August 23, 1950, at which time he advised that his sister, HELEN SOBELL, had arrived in Washington, D. C., on August 19, 1950, accompanied by her two children, SYDNEY GUREWITZ and MARK SOBELL. He stated that his sister had been previously married to CLARENCE D. GUREWITZ from February, 1938, to December of 1944 when she divorced him. She stated that SYDNEY was a child born of this marriage and that MARK was a child born of her marriage to MORTON SOBELL. Mr. LEVITOV stated that his sister, HELEN SOBELL, returned to Washington, D. C., after her husband's arrest and stayed in Washington untill August 20, 1950, when she went to New York City presumably to the home of the parents of MORTON SOBELL.

Mr. LEVITOV stated that during the time HELEN SOBELL was at his home in Arlington, Virginia, she did not discuss the matter of her husband's arrest and did not wish to talk about the case at all. He stated that she offered no explanations as to why she and her husband left New York City and went to Mexico.

The applicant stated that he was not aware of any Communist Party affiliation on the part of MORTON SOBELL. He stated that he believed that his sister, HELEN SOBELL, was formerly a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., during the time she was married to CLARENCE D. GUREWITZ. He stated that during the time that he, LEVITOV, was employed by the "Times Herald" newspaper in Washington, D. C., he had observed CLARENCE D. GUREWITZ delivering the communist newspaper the "Daily Worker". He stated that he, therefore, assumed that GUREWITZ was a member of the Communist Party and that because HELEN SOBELL was his wife, she also was a member.

The applicant at that time stated that he had never been a member of the Communist Party but that on one occasion approximately twelve or thirteen years ago he attended what he believed to be a Communist Party meeting somewhere on U Street N. W., Washington, D. C. He stated that he had attended this meeting in the company of another fellow whose name he could not recall and that he observed his sister, HELEN SOBELL, at this meeting. As far as he could recall, she was the wife of CLARENCE D. GUREWITZ at that time.

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During the course of the above-mentioned investigation, EDITH LEVITOV, the sister of the applicant, was interviewed at the LEVITOV family home at 2135 Lee Highway, Arlington, Virginia. Miss LEVITOV was interviewed on August 1, 1950, and advised that she had no information concerning the whereabouts of MORTON SOBELL, her brother-in-law, who was presently the fugitive from justice. She stated that she had no knowledge where her sister, HELEN SOBELL, was presently located. She stated that she resided with HELEN and MORTON SOBELL in Flushing, New York, from February, 1949, to the latter part of June, 1950. She stated that on Saturday, June 24, 1950, she had left the SOBELL home to make arrangements to stay at a "private place" which had been recommended to her by her psychiatrist. She stated that at that time MORTON and HELEN SOBELL were at home. She stated that upon returning to the SOBELL residence later in the day she discovered that they had departed. She was of the opinion that they had departed for a vacation.

Miss LEVITOV was reinterviewed on August 2, 1950, and in a signed statement stated that the last time she saw MORTON and HELEN SOBELL and their two children, SYDNEY and MARK, was on June 22, 1950. She stated that the SOBELLs had left and that they had left her a note requesting her to stop newspaper deliveries, milk deliveries and take care of similar matters. She stated that prior to their departure, HELEN SOBELL had requested her to make the next payment on their house but that she, HELEN, had not furnished her any money to make this payment. She stated that she made this payment with her own funds. She stated that the only reason she knew why the SOBELLs left their home in New York without advising anyone of their destination was that they wished to do this so that HELEN SOBELL's first husband, CLARENCE D. GUREWITZ would not know the location of his daughter, SYDNEY GUREWITZ. She stated that the SOBELLs had agreed to allow SYDNEY to spend the summer with her father in Washington, D. C., but had subsequently decided that they did not want her to visit her father.

It is noted that during the above-two interviews with EDITH LEVITOV, she was evasive and refused to answer certain questions. She stated that she had gone to the post office and posed as Mrs. HELEN SOBELL in order to obtain the SOBELL's mail in July of 1950 but averred that

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this mail contained no information concerning the SOBELL's disappearance. Miss LEVITOV also advised that she was under the care of a psychiatrist while living with the SOBELLs [REDACTED] b7C

MARY STALCUP MARKWARD, former self-admitted member of the Communist Party and Communist Political Association in Washington, D. C., during the years from 1943 to 1949, in testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on June 21, 1951, advised that she knew CLARENCE D. GUREWITZ, also known as CASEY GUREWITZ, as an active member of the Communist Party and Communist Political Association in Washington, D. C., during the years from 1943 to 1949. Mrs. MARKWARD stated that GUREWITZ served on the City Council of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. in 1943 and as Secretary of the Communist Political Association in Washington, D. C. during 1945.

WF T-1 advised on February 1, 1957, that CASEY GUREWITZ was proposed as a delegate from the Washington, D. C., area to the National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America, which conference was to be held in New York City from February 9 through December, 1957.

WF T-1 stated on November 26, 1960, that CASEY GUREWITZ was a current member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C.

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

WFT-2 and WFT-3 are not available for recontact.

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EDUCATION

George Washington University

A review of the applicant's scholastic folder by SA [REDACTED] on July 5, 1961, disclosed that the applicant attended George Washington University during the spring term of 1946 through 1947 and during the summer term of 1947. The applicant received two passing grades, five conditional grades and one failure. b7C

[REDACTED] Registrar's Office, advised SA [REDACTED] on July 5, 1961, that the applicant withdrew by his own volition. She stated that because b7C, b7D of the passage of time and the short period the applicant was in school, she was unable to suggest anyone who would be acquainted with the applicant.

EMPLOYMENTS

Civil Service Commission

A check was caused to be made of the records of the Bureau of Personnel Investigations, Civil Service Commission, on June 30, 1961, which disclosed that the present investigation was requested so that a suitability determination might be made in order to place the applicant's name on register for the position of teletype operator.

Sun Life Insurance Company,
3420 Hamilton Street, Hyattsville, Md.

[REDACTED] of the above firm, advised on July 6, 1961, that the applicant worked there as a salesman from October 3, 1960, to October 21, 1960, as an insurance salesman. He stated that the applicant resigned because he was not suited for this type of employment. [REDACTED] stated that he considered the applicant a very personable and likable man but knew nothing concerning his loyalty, associates or character inasmuch as he was with the firm for less than three weeks. b7D

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Lee Highway Market,
2135 Lee Highway

[REDACTED] advised on July 12, 1961, that they had been acquainted with the applicant and his mother, ROSE, since approximately [REDACTED]. They stated that the applicant's father died many years ago and that the mother, with the help of the applicant, operated the Lee Highway Market at 2135 Lee Highway, for many years. They stated that the applicant, after he returned from the armed forces in 1946, operated the market until June of 1960 when the family sold their property to the Bergman Laundry who in turn have built a large plant on the entire area. They stated that the applicant and his mother resided in an apartment above the store. b7D

They stated that the applicant is devoted to his mother who has been quite ill and in fact is now unable to walk. They stated that the applicant has cared for his mother in a very noble fashion for a number of years. They stated that the applicant has several brothers who live in the area, JOSEPH and ALFRED and a single sister, EDITH. They stated that they all enjoy a good reputation to their knowledge. They stated that the applicant has another sister, HELEN SOBELL, who is the wife of MORTON SOBELL, who was convicted of being a Soviet spy in 1951. They stated that the family has been disgraced by HELEN SOBELL and is not in sympathy with her views. They stated that to their knowledge HELEN SOBELL has never resided in the LEVITOV home. to share home

They stated that because of his sister and because of his ill mother, the applicant has lived a hard life. They stated that they considered him a fine man in every respect and would recommend him without reservation concerning his character, associates, reputation and loyalty.

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[REDACTED] stated that the applicant has two brothers who reside in the area as well as a sister who is still single. He stated that concerning all these people he has never heard anything which would reflect unfavorably concerning their character, associates, reputation and loyalty. b7D

He stated that he considered the applicant a very fine man, and he would recommend him without reservation for a position of trust and confidence. He mentioned that he was not acquainted with HELEN SOBELL's first husband CASEY GUREWITZ and had no knowledge concerning him.

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since [REDACTED] He stated that he met the applicant [REDACTED] b7D

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NEIGHBORHOOD VICINITY 1072 RUATAN STREET, SILVER SPRING, MARYLAND

[REDACTED] b7C, b7D
advised SA [REDACTED] on July 7, 1961, the applicant moved into the neighborhood during the Summer of 1960. He stated that the applicant had previously resided on Lee Highway in Arlington, Virginia, where the family owned a grocery store. He stated that since applicant sold this grocery store in September of 1960 he has been unemployed except for a short employment with a life insurance company. He mentioned the applicant resides with his mother ROSE who is an invalid. He described the applicant and his mother as very quiet, considerate neighbors who keep to themselves and do not appear to have any associates. He stated that based on their casual contact with the employee they would recommend him concerning his character, associates, reputation and loyalty.

[REDACTED] b7C, b7D
SA [REDACTED] on July 7, 1961, she has been casually acquainted with the applicant as a neighbor since the Summer of 1960. She stated that she was not acquainted with other members of the applicant's family other than his mother with whom he resides. She described the applicant as a very quiet neighbor who does not appear to have any associates. She stated that based on her contact with the applicant she would recommend him concerning his character, associates, reputation and loyalty.

[REDACTED] b7D
[REDACTED] advised on July 7, 1961, she has been acquainted with the applicant and his mother as casual neighborhood friends since the Summer of 1960. She stated that the applicant formerly was in the grocery business but sold his property in the Fall of 1960. She stated that since that time he has stayed at home caring for his invalid mother except for a short employment with an insurance firm. She stated that she was not acquainted with other members of the

WFO 140-16775
JRA:sal

She recommended the applicant for a position of trust and confidence based on her limited contact with him.

CREDIT AND POLICE AGENCIES

A check of the records of the Credit Bureau, Incorporated, on June 30, 1961, by [REDACTED] failed to disclose any record concerning the applicant. b7C

A check of the records of the Metropolitan Police Department on June 30, 1961, by [REDACTED] failed to disclose any record concerning the applicant; at all times an indefinite number of unidentified records are out of file and not available for review. b7C

A check of the records of the Montgomery County, Maryland, Police Department by [REDACTED] on June 30, 1961, failed to disclose any record concerning the applicant. b7C

A check of the records of the United States Park Police on June 30, 1961, by [REDACTED] failed to disclose any record concerning the applicant. b7C

A check of the records of [REDACTED] July 5, 1961, by [REDACTED] disclosed that DAVID Z. LEVITOV who was born on June 27, 1920, [REDACTED] b7C, b7D

MISCELLANEOUS

A check was made of the records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities on July 5, 1961, by [REDACTED] and no record was located concerning the applicant. b7C

A check was caused to be made of the records of G-2, United States Army Counter Intelligence Records Facility, Fort Holabird, Baltimore, Maryland, on July 3, 1961, by [REDACTED] and no record was located concerning the applicant. b7C

WFO 140-16775

JRA:sal

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A check was caused to be made of the records of the Office of Security, Department of State, by SA [REDACTED] which disclosed that the applicant had applied for a position as a teletype operator on December 14, 1960. The record indicates that on February 23, 1961, the Office of Personnel, Department of State, advised that the applicant was no longer being considered. The records of the Office of Security disclosed that no active investigation had been initiated by them. b7c

Confidential informants who are acquainted with certain aspects of Communist Party activity as well as related matters in the greater Washington, D. C., area advised the applicant is unknown to them and that they could furnish no information concerning him.

The applicant's name was checked against the records of the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and no check record was found.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 140-16775

Washington 25, D. C.

July 18, 1961

Title DAVID ZOULLEOUSE LEVITOV;
TELETYPE OPERATOR - APPLICANT;
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Character SECURITY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Reference Report of [REDACTED] dated and
captioned as above. b7c

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced
communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

CABLE

SEPTEMBER 3, 1954

LEGAL ATTACHE
LONDON, ENGLANDLEGAL ATTACHE
PARIS, FRANCEU.S. 02
much be
Call me
Martin

HAROLD CLAYTON UREY, AEA SA-C, ESPIONAGE - R. AEC ADVISED ON SEPTEMBER TWO, LAST, OF RECEIPT ON SEPTEMBER ONE, LAST, OF STATE DEPARTMENT CABLE CLASSIFIED SECRET THAT INFORMATION HAD BEEN RECEIVED FROM A SEEMINGLY RELIABLE SOURCE WHICH INDICATES ITALIAN AUTHORITIES, IN GENOA, ITALY, HAVE REASON TO BELIEVE UREY PLANS TO DEPART GENOA ABOARD SOVIET VESSEL ARGON WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS. UREY'S DATE OF DEPARTURE AND ITINERARY ARE NOT YET KNOWN. IN VIEW OF THE FOREGOING THE LEGAL ATTACHES IN LONDON AND PARIS ARE INSTRUCTED TO ADVISE BY RETURN CABLE ANY AVAILABLE INFORMATION WITH RESPECT TO UREY'S PRESENT ACTIVITIES AND WHEREABOUTS. X

LONDON

NR. 917

PARIS HOOVER

NR. 179

115-18315

ENC. 2237-2340 BY 5/1

EAB:b10:bmm

ENC. 2237-2340 BY 5/1

CK. 115-18315 BY 5/1

NOTE:

APPROVED BY 5/1

Liaison agent Bates received above information on 9/2/54. State's cable indicated that CIA had received a copy.

cc - 1 - Foreign Service

TYPED BY HC

FILED BY

FILED BY

RECEIVED READING ROOM
SEP 12 1954
NR PM 54

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
 Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Sent via cable to London

10⁰⁴ PM Per my RECORDED - 103

Sent via cable to Paris

10⁰⁴ PM Per HC

12 SEP 22 1954

SECRET

SAC, Chicago (117-134)

September 9, 1954

Director, FBI (116-18315)

HAROLD CLAYTON UREY
ATOMIC ENERGY ACT
SECURITY MATTER - C
ESPIONAGE - R

The United States Atomic Energy Commission advised the Bureau on September 2, 1954, that it had received a copy of a State Department cable dated September 1, 1954, advising that information had been received from a seemingly reliable source indicating that Italian authorities in Genoa, Italy, have reason to believe that Dr. Urey plans to depart Genoa aboard the Soviet vessel, Argun, within the next few days. According to State's cable Urey's date of departure and itinerary were not as yet known. X

[REDACTED] B1

Chicago is requested to determine if there remains logical investigation to be conducted in the United States with respect to the allegation of espionage activity. Chicago should immediately conduct any remaining investigation, or set forth leads to auxiliary offices.

Upon completion of all investigation in the United States and in the event the allegation of espionage remains unresolved, the Bureau desires Chicago to submit its recommendations with respect to an interview with Urey.

RECORDED-107

116-18315-120

SEP 10 1954
113

EAB:mp

10-6-54
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Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Huro _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
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Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

MAILED 16
SEP 10 1954
COMM-FBI

SECRET

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-60203)

DATE: February 13, 1952

FROM : SAC, ALBANY (100-11031)
FVB
274

SUBJECT: MAXWELL FINESTONE, was.
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

Reference is made to Bureau letter to Philadelphia, dated November 20, 1951, and report of Special Agent J. HERBERT FOLEY, dated October 26, 1951, at Philadelphia. Reference is also made to Pending report of Special Agent PETER F. MAXSON, dated February 13, 1952, at Albany, in captioned matter.

It will be noted that referenced report of Special Agent FOLEY sets forth certain investigation at Cornell University to determine the activities and associates of JOHN MARQUESEE and suggests that such information be furnished the New York Office. A review of the files of the Albany Office reflects that the New York Office is in possession of all information concerning MARQUESEE, with the exception of report of Special Agent WALTER C. JOHNSTON, dated August 15, 1951, at Albany and report of Special Agent WALTER C. JOHNSTON, dated November 16, 1951, at Albany. Copies of these reports are being designated for the New York Office as enclosures.

It will be noted that referenced report of Special Agent MAXSON indicates through contact with a reliable informant that MARQUESEE was the only Cornell student who attended the Second World Student Congress in Prague, Czechoslovakia, in August, 1950. It was not deemed pertinent or necessary to conduct additional investigation at Cornell University for the purpose of determining additional information concerning MARQUESEE's associates and activities while at Cornell. His activities have been reported in his case file and it would appear that the only purpose for ascertaining the identities of his associates would be to consider them as persons who might have attended the Second World Student Congress with him. It will be noted that [REDACTED] has positively stated that MARQUESEE is the only student in attendance at this conference.

It is further noted that the New York Office has been furnished with photographs both of JOHN MARQUESEE and SAMUEL LEE HIRSHLAND.

It is noted that the Boston Office at the present time is office of origin in case captioned "JOHN EDWARD MARQUESEE, wa., Security Matter - C". As the Bureau pointed out in referenced letter, investigation has been conducted in the MARQUESEE case with the purpose of attempting to ascertain the true identity of "BILL GRAY", who has been reported as a colleague of MARQUESEE and as having furnished a report along with MARQUESEE to the First Cominform Bureau concerning Communist propaganda among American students.

A review of reports furnished by the State Department, consisting in information obtained by the State Department in Prague, Czechoslovakia, as

APR 1 1952

cc: Boston

New York (65-15375) (Encl.)

RECORDED - 112
INDEXED - 112

165-60203-70
FEB 15 1952

17

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

671

DIRECTOR, FBI
February 13, 1952

Re: MAXWELL FINESTONE, was.
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

well as through an interview had with JOHN MARQUSEE by C. GARDNER CREIGHTON of the State Department, reflects that the following individuals were in attendance from the United States at the Second World Student Congress of the International Union of Students in Prague during the period from August 14 through 23, 1950.

Delegates from the National Students Association:

ROBERT WEST
WILLIAM HOLBROOK
EUGENE SCHWARTZ

It will be noted that the State Department has reported that these individuals served as an opposition bloc to the pro-Communist American delegation of the CISC.

Council of International Students Cooperation:

[REDACTED]

b6

(Identified as a Swarthmore student and anti-Communist)

Guests at the conference included individuals identified by the State Department as

Professor SPITZER, formerly of Harvard University
Professor DUBCIS.

Miss MILDRED SMITH of the Passport Division, Department of State, when contacted by agents of the Washington Field Office, furnished information concerning certain of the above individuals. This investigation was conducted to see if any of these persons were Hungarian born, naturalized American citizens, it being noted that "BILL GRAY" was so described. Passport records of the following were examined:

DIRECTOR, FBI
February 13, 1952

Re: MAXWELL FINESTONE, was.
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

[REDACTED]

b6

It is not known by this office if passport records have ever been checked concerning

[REDACTED]

b6

A further review of State Department records in this matter is being left up to the discretion of the Boston Office. It will be noted that [REDACTED] was identified as a Swarthmore College student, that [REDACTED] was identified as an MIT student, and that [REDACTED] was identified as having resided in New York City.

It will be noted that the State Department reports reflect that [REDACTED] and the person known only as [REDACTED] were considered an anti-Communist bloc. It is suggested that the Bureau might desire to have these individuals interviewed for the purpose of determining if they can shed any light on the identity of "BILL GRAY". According to records of the Passport Division, Department of State [REDACTED]

b6

Since the identification of "BILL GRAY" and the investigation relating to this identification is not too closely related with the MAXWELL FINESTONE investigation, it is suggested that the Bureau open a new case captioned "BILL GRAY, Espionage - R", with the view in mind of coordinating in this case file all information concerning this individual and efforts to identify him.

Julius Rosenberg Et AL

Referral

State

Department

No.

24

APPEAL ADDRESS
MS. BARBARA ENNIS
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION STAFF
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASH. D.C. 20520.

REFERRAL

Reviewed by: 8/26R

AGENCY STATE DEPARTMENT

PACKET # 24

No. of Pages

Subject and File Number		Serial	Date	Document Description	Actual Released	
1	KRISTEL ROBT. HEINEMAN (BS) 65-3304	184	3/14/50	STATE DEPT DOCUMENT	2	2
2						
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CONFIDENTIAL

SURFACE POUCH

Department of State

761.5211 Fuchs,
I.E.J./2-1450

HAMILTON, CANADA 19 February 1950

SUBJECT: BACKGROUND COMMENT ON FAMILY OF KLAAS FUCHS,
ATOMIC SCIENTIST.

Albert Pray Martin, a native-born American citizen and professor at McMaster University, Hamilton, called at the Consulate to give information concerning his acquaintance with the Fuchs family. Professor Martin was in Berlin for the American Friends Society from 1936 to 1938, during which time, he said, he knew the Fuchs family intimately. Professor Emil Fuchs, father of Klaas Fuchs, was in the United States during most of 1949 at The Friends School, Hendle Hill, Wallingford, Pennsylvania, the visit having been arranged by the American Friends at Kirschweg 25, Frankfurt-Zschersheim.

Professor Fuchs visited Professor Martin in Canada in March 1949 and he expressed great pride in achievements of his son, Klaas. Professor Martin stated that Professor Fuchs informed him at that time that he was contemplating accepting a post in Leipzig. Fuchs was a Lutheran minister who had turned Quaker, according to Martin. He stated he was an extremely devout man of her high principles and accepted the Leipzig post with the hope that he might be able to instill Christian principles into a few of the theological students there. Martin claims that Fuchs told him he had informed his prospective employers in Leipzig of his beliefs and his purpose in accepting the post, but he was, nevertheless, invited to take the post. Professor Martin sincerely believes that Professor Fuchs is not a Communist and has no Communist leanings.

Professor Martin recalls, however, that Professor Fuchs expressed to him in 1936 to 1938 his great concern that his children, two sons and two daughters, had Communist tendencies. Of the four children, the only one who was probably not a Communist was a daughter, Elizabeth, who committed suicide in the fall of 1948. She was married to Klaas Kittowski, a German taking friends across the German border. He was sentenced to six years in prison but escaped to Czechoslovakia without completing the sentence.

The other daughter, Cristal (Christine) Fuchs, called to

FLSpalding/md 2/14/50
101

HAMILTON, CANADA 19

the United States in 1937 with the assistance of the American Friends Society, as the father wished her to be away from the influences which surrounded her in Germany. She attended Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania. She subsequently married Robert B. Heineman, who resides at 94 Lakeview Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Her husband is, Martin thinks, in the laundry business. Professor Martin referred to newspaper accounts that Klaas Fuchs visited his sister in Boston and is reported to have given out secret information while in that city. Knowing the sister's Communist tendencies, Professor Martin believes it would be worthwhile to have the sister and her husband investigated and watched.

The other son of Emil Fuchs, whose name Martin does not recall, is understood to suffer from tuberculosis and is somewhere in Switzerland.

Professor Martin believes that, if the security authorities had happened to check Klaas Fuchs with any of the members of the American Friends Society who had been in Berlin between 1936 and 1939, his Communist activities would have been apparent as the Communist leanings of the Fuchs children were well known.

ACTION REQUESTED:

None

Francis L. Spalding
Francis L. Spalding
American Consul

Copy to Division BC
2 copies to Ottawa
Copy to Toronto

Julius Rosenberg Et AL

Referral

State

Department

No. 25

Appeal to:
 Ms. Barbara Ennis
 Freedom of Information Staff
 Office of Public Affairs
 Department of State
 Washington, D.C. 20520
 PACKET 25

REFERRAL

Reviewed by: JSR

AGENCY STATE DEPARTMENT

No. of Pages
 Actual Released

Subject and File Number	Serial	Date	Document Description	No. of Pages	Actual Released
1- Helen Sobell (HQ) 100-404849	2/19/62 NR	2/19/62	STATE DEPT MEMO	1	1
2 "	2/27/62 NR	2/27/62	STATE DEPT MEMO	1	1
3 " 0	6/20/63 NR	6/20/63	STATE DEPT TELEGRAM	1	1
4 "	124	6/25/63	STATE DEPT TELEGRAM	1	1
5 "	133	7/18/63	w/ enclosure STATE DEPT AIRGRAM	2/2	4
6 "	9/13/63 NR	9/13/63	w/ enclosure STATE DEPT AIRGRAM	1/1	2
7 "	106	3/6/62	STATE DEPT FOREIGN SERVICE DISPATCH	1	1
8 "	9/11/63 NR	9/11/63	STATE DEPT MEMO w/ ENCLOSURE	1/2	3
9 "	141	REC'D 9/20/63	State Department Routing slip w/ enclosures	23	0*
10 "	149	12/10/63	WFO Letter to HQ w/ LHM ENCLOSURE	1/2	3
11					
12 *	See Bufile 101-2483 NR	after serial 1532			

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State Doc#2

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Ingram	
Miss Gandy	

36-32

Action
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Control: 11470
Rec'd: Feb. 19, 1962
1:38pm

FROM: ROME

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 2480, FEBRUARY 19, 2 PM

HELEN SOBELL, BEARER UNITED STATES PASSPORT 1269164, VALID UNTIL NOVEMBER 17, 1962, SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE ROME FEBRUARY 20 AND DEPART FEBRUARY 26. SOBELL REPORTED VISITING VARIOUS WESTERN EUROPEAN CAPITALS PETITION AMERICAN AMBASSADORS WITH LOCAL SUPPORT BEHALF "COMMITTEE SECURE JUSTICE FOR MARTIN SOBELL."

UPON ARRIVAL PARIS FEBRUARY 14 FROM BRUSSELS SOBELL NOT PERMITTED LAND AND POLICE RETURNED HER TO BRUSSELS ON NEXT FLIGHT.

IN VIEW ATTORNEY GENERAL KENNEDY'S VISIT TO ROME FEBRUARY 20 TO 23, ITALIAN POLICE INFORMALLY ALERTED TO SOBELL'S TRAVEL PLANS.

REINHARDT

BAP

100-404849
NOT RECORDED
12 FEB 20 1962

File in
100-387835

SEC. DEPT. SEC.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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50 FEB 26 1962

ORIGINAL FILE IS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Doc. #3

Handwritten note:
and copy to
from State
only

Director, Office of Security

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

February 27, 1962

Regional Security Office, Bonn.

Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell.

[REDACTED]

b2c

With regard to the SUBJECT, the Post Security Office, [REDACTED] Embassy, Brussels reports as follows:

"With reference to Helen Levitov Sobell's European tour, we are informed that she arrived in Brussels according to schedule on February 13 and departed for Paris on February 14."

Handwritten:
L 6-1
10-1
100-28405-1

b7D

"She did not come to the Embassy or send any petition, but [REDACTED] informs us that she consulted with various members of the Belgian Communist Party as well as with left-wing intellectual circles."

"The Embassy informed the Security Office in Paris when she departed."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-404849

NOT RECORDED
102 MAR 13 1962

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Refer to State
re classification
2/12 11/24/77

NOT RECORDED
11 MAR 12 1962

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Handwritten:
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S-R

314
58 MAR 14 1962

MAR 13 1962

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-28405-1

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

57
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Control: 17313
Rec'd: JUNE 20, 1963
3:48 P.M.

FROM: ROME

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 2769, JUNE 20, 7 P.M.

ACTION DEPARTMENT 2769; INFORMATION LONDON 350, PARIS 554, FLORENCE, MILAN
TURIN UNNUMBERED.

JOINT STATE/USIS

COMMUNIST-FRONT ROME DAILY PAESE SERA OF JUNE 19 CARRIES NEW
YORK DESPATCH FROM CORRESPONDENT GIANFRANCO CORSINI CONTAINING
INTERVIEW WITH MRS. MORTON SOBELL, WIFE OF CONVICTED SPY.
SHE QUOTED AS SAYING THAT HE WIL BE LEAVING SHORTLY FOR
EUROPE IN COMPANY 14-YEAR OLD SON MARK AND HOPING VISIT ALSO
ITALY.

IN ACCOMPANYING LOCAL STORY, COMMUNIST-FRONT "ITALIAN ASSO-
CIATION OF DEMOCRATIC JURISTS" ANNOUNCES MRS. SOBELL AND SON
WILL BE IN ITALY BETWEEN JUNE 25 TO 28 TO PARTICIPATE IN
PUBLIC MEETINGS TO BE HELD IN MILAN, TURIN, FLORENCE AND ROME
BY ASSOCIATION AS PART OF CAMPAIGN TO HAVE SOBELL CASE RE-
VIEWED AND GET HIM FREED.

WE AND DEPT AS WELL MAY BE ASKED BY US PRESS HOW MRS. SOBELL
ABLE TO GET PASSPORT TO TRAVEL FOR COMMUNIST PURPOSES AND
OTHER QUESTIONS. WOULD APPRECIATE APPROPRIATE BACKGROUND INFO
AND GUIDANCE.

SCP-4

100-404849

NOT RECOR

JUN 21 1963

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100-404849

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Signature

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

INDICATE BY CHECKING
IN CASES

CONFIDENTIAL

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ACTION: Embassy, Rome 2686

INFO: Embassy, London 7047

Embassy, Paris 6176

Embassy, Florence 61

Embassy, Milan 262

Embassy, Rome 262

Re Embtel 2769, Department, under existing laws and regulations, could

not have denied Mrs. Sobell passport. Only applicable law in case is

Internal Security Act 1950, Section 6, prohibiting application for or use of

American passport by members organizations required register as Communist

organization with Attorney General e.g. CPUSA. In order not to issue or to

withdraw passport, US Government must prove in open hearing individual is

member CPUSA. Department has no proof of this in Mrs. Sobell's case.

means deny,

Only other means/revokes or limit passport would be if her activities abroad

fell under purview provisions 22CFR51.136. Her activities should be

reported to Department if in Embassy's view, they fall within purview

Section 51.136.

SC-1

BALL

NOT RECORDED

JUN 27 1963

NAT. INST.

EUR:WE:SBaldinger:ld 6/26/63

EUR:WE - Calen L. Stone

SCA - Mr. Lyerly

P - Mr. Phillips

PPT - Mr. Brooks

L/EUR - Mr. Tripp

SY - Mrs. Sobell

Mr. Langel

confidential

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ONLY" OR "UNCLASSIFIED"

60 JUL 2 1963

223

MEMO	REF	AF
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ER	RMB	AIN
ARMY	CIA	NAVY
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OSD	UBA	NSA
	8	3
FBI	JUS	
1	1	

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Doc. 246

13

CONFIDENTIAL

WITH UNCLASSIFIED ATTACHMENT

AIR FORCE

HANDLING INDICATOR

TO : Department of State

INFO : Embassy Rome

FROM : Ambassador Milan

DATE: July 18, 1963

SUBJECT: Activities of Mrs. Helen SOBELL in Milan

REF : Rome's Telegram No. 2769 of June 20 to the Department, repeated to Milan: Deptel No. 2666 to Rome repeated info to Milan No. 162

During a brief period at the end of June when Mrs. Helen Sobell was in the Milan area, she appears to have made only one public appearance. On June 27 Milan's Communist-dominated Casa della Cultura held an evening meeting on the theme: "The Sobell Case, an Unfinished Episode in American McCarthyism." Featured speaker at the affair was Mrs. Sobell who, flanked by her 14 year old son, urged Italians to "join democratic personalities the world over" in seeking the release from prison of her husband, Morton.

Mrs. Sobell's plea was preceded by a "factual" discussion of the Rosenberg-Sobell trial by a lawyer and Communist Senator, Giuseppe MARIS, by left-wing journalist, Vittorio GRILLI and by Guliano GU, a lawyer whom the Milan newspaper describes as a "moderate, radical Social-Democrat" who is, nonetheless, a member of the Socialist-Communist Unione Donne Italiane (UDI). All three speakers decried the injustice of a trial which convicted the Rosenbergs and Sobell in an atmosphere of "McCarthyian" hysteria, "blind anti-Communism and anti-semitism".

Mrs. Sobell, speaking in English, followed these remarks with an appeal for a presidential pardon for her husband. She stated that such men as Pablo CASALS, Bertrand RUSSELL and Martin Luther KING had already "raised their voices" in Morton Sobell's behalf, and she urged her audience to join in an appeal to President Kennedy who "within a few days will be among you in Milan". (During his recent European tour the President spent the night of June 30 in this area but did not actually visit this city.) Accordingly, a telegram to the President was proposed by Senator Maris and endorsed by those present at the meeting.

Downgraded at 3-year intervals
Declassified after 12 years.

NOT RECORDED
11 JUL 29 1963

FORM 4-62 DS-323

CONFIDENTIAL
WITH UNCLASSIFIED ATTACHMENT

FOR DEPT. USE ONLY

Drafted by: RDCollins:nh

Clearances:

Contents and Classification Approved by:

3 AUG 12 1963

b7c

JUL 29 12 54 PM '53

Page 2, A-13 from Milan

11/Chas/14

REC'D

Mrs. Sobell's appearance at the Casa della Cultura was mentioned in other Milan newspapers (e.g. Il Giorno and Avanti!) but received full coverage only in the Communist Party daily, L'Unita. The L'Unita report (of which a translation is attached) suggests that further, "energetic" action will be taken in this area to press for the release of Morton Sobell. Transfer, however, no developments have come to the attention either of the Consulate General or the Questura, nor has Mrs. Sobell engaged in other activities in the Milan area.



Earl T. Crain
American Consul General

GROUP 4

Downgraded at 3-year interval.
Declassified after 12 years.

CONFIDENTIAL
WITH UNCLASSIFIED ATTACHMENT

Translation of article in the Communist Party (PCI) daily, **UNITA'**, Milan-June 28, 1963.

Casa della Cultura

Sobell's Wife Asks Milanese to Help Her Save Her Husband.

"Helen, the wife of Morton Sobell who was sentenced in America to 30 years in jail in the same trial in which the death penalty was given the Rosenbergs, arrived in Milan to ask the Italians to aid her in obtaining freedom for her husband: a little woman, intelligent, tenacious, armed with the iron conviction of her husband's innocence. Beside her was Mark, the son who has never known his father: a boy of fourteen, pallid, wan, prematurely aged by the tragedy.

The absolute illegality of the trial, which by now has become the historic symbol of the MacCarthy period, was demonstrated with scientific exactness, at the beginning of the meeting, by ~~Avvocato~~ **Giuliana FUA'**, by Senator Gianfranco **MARIS**, and by the journalist **Vittorio ORILIA**. The facts are known and clear: the arrest of the scientist **FUCHS** in England and his confession of having transmitted atomic secrets to the Soviets, brought about the arrest, in America, of Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberg, of Morton Sobell and of the Rosenberg's brother-in-law, that **GREENGLASS** who, blackmailed by the secret service, agreed to become the accuser of his companions-in-misfortune.

America was, at that time, in the most acute period of the "cold war"; the announcement that the USSR also had atomic weapons, the Korean conflict, had created a widespread hysteria of which MacCarthy had become the mouth-piece and the organizer. In this atmosphere of organized violence, of anti-Semitism, of blind anti-Communism (the Rosenbergs were Jews and Communists) the trial took place. No proof was presented. The only real witness for the prosecution was Greenglass, the mechanic, who told of having passed on to the Rosenbergs the designs of the atomic bomb 'reconstructed from memory' with the relative calculations overheard from conversations of several scientists: he who had flunked mathematics in high school. Ethel Rosenberg's refusal to testify against herself was considered a confession. Military law was applied to deeds that, even were they true, were at most committed in times of peace. The judge pronounced the sentence of death which the jury had not requested.

All this is today all too clear. The selfsame Court of Appeals of New York, in a judgment passed February 6 of this year, held that the judge has been 'unfair' (in English in the text), that is, scorretto, illegal, but refused review of the trial on the grounds that the term had expired. A procedural excuse is invoked to bar the road to justice.

This, the exposition of the facts, was recounted by the three orators in a clear, terse, precise manner. At the end, Helen Sobell rose to speak. In a tone deliberately calm, in short, incisive sentences, she said: 'My husband is innocent.

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100-404849-133
ENCLOSURE

The Rosenbergs were innocent. This is the incontrovertible truth. Because my husband refused to serve as a false witness against the Rosenbergs, he was sentenced to thirty years. Because the Rosenbergs refused to serve as false witnesses against others, they were sentenced to death. Now I ask you to help me save an innocent man who is being slowly killed, as his companions were killed with one blow!

In a silence tense and moving, Helen Sobell continued: 'I speak a foreign language but we all speak the same language against injustice and for truthfulness. It is the moment to unite our voices. For thirteen years I, my family, and my friends have been fighting. But now my husband is seriously ill (he has lost twenty kilos in weight) and we must arrive in time to save his life and return him to freedom. Morton is a good and honest man, a scientist who can still give his contribution to humanity. President Kennedy has the power to free him. I shall go to the White House to ask him. But you can help me. You can raise your voice, as Russell, Sartre, Pablo Casals, Martin Luther King, the first Rabbi of Israel, hundreds of American ecclesiastics, half-a-score of English Deputies, democratic personalities all over the world have done. Within a few days, Kennedy will be among you in Milan; make him listen to the voice that asks for justice. I am a foreigner and I don't know how it can be done, but you do.' Helen bowed her head. There was a long pause. Then, almost whispered, the last words: 'My son was one year old when his father was imprisoned. Don't you think that's enough.'

The appeal did not fall in a vacuum. Proposed by Senator Maris, the gathering approved the sending of a telegram to Kennedy asking for Sobell's freedom. Then other proposals were advanced for an energetic action here in Milan. The generous capital of Lombardy will not let fall the appeal that was addressed to its heart and to its sense of justice. "

(signed) Rubens Tedeschi

UNCLASSIFIED

A-315
 NO. _____
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 : DEPARTMENT OF STATE : 42

ANALYSIS DISTRIBUTION


FROM : Ambassador ROME
 DATE: September 13 1963

SUBJECT: Press Conference of Mrs. Helen Sobell

REF: Deptel 2686 and Embassy's A-172 of August 2, 1963
 EUR

Mrs. Helen Sobell has again made a public appearance on the Italian scene, this time at a press conference on September 7 in the Rome headquarters of the communist-front Italian Association of Democratic Jurists. Mrs. Sobell's plea for the release of her husband, which took the form of an attack on Roy Cohn, was reported on the inside pages of Communist papers Unita and Paese Sera and Socialist Avanti. Mrs. Sobell's prepared statement to the press, which forms the substance of the published articles, has been translated and is forwarded in the enclosure.

For the Ambassador:


 William N. Fraleigh
 Counselor of Embassy

100-404849-

NOT RECORDED
 5 SEP 20 1963

ENCLOSURE

Enclosure:
 Statement to Press of Mrs. Helen Sobell (UNCLASSIFIED)

Decontrolled following September 12, 1965

NAT. INT. SEC.

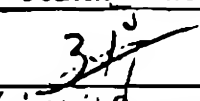
FORM 5-62 DS-323

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Drafted by: POL:HPrecht:ae 9/12/63

Contents and Classification Approved by:

Clearances:

 31 SEP 1963

SEP 20 9 53 AM '63
Statement to Press of Mrs. Helen Sobell

REC'D
DIV
The arrest of Roy Cohn under the accusation of perjury and of obstructing the course of justice ought once again to draw the attention of world public opinion to his conduct in the Rosenberg/Sobell case of which he was the principal architect. Before Roy Cohn became known to the American public as a liar, who gave false testimony during the public Army/McCarthy hearings, he had used his wicked talent as the prosecutor of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and my husband, Morton Sobell.

The innocent Rosenberg couple was killed ten years ago and my husband, equally innocent, for 14 years has languished in jail. History will establish the truth, and justice will be rendered to Morton Sobell and to the Rosenbergs. One cannot help commenting bitterly on a justice through which my husband, sick in prison, has been refused provisional liberty by the parole board of the United States while Roy Cohn was arrested for financial manipulation that made him a millionaire.

Only last spring Roy Cohn appeared on a radio program of the Barry Gray Show of New York, in order to defend in a debate against the famous Catholic lawyer, Stephen S. Love of Chicago, and against me his role as prosecutor in that trial. His purpose then, as always, was that of hiding his own misdeeds by accusing innocent people of crimes and raising hysterically the danger of Communism.

On that occasion he said, and I repeat it again, that my husband never committed any crime. It was because Morton Sobell refused to become an instrument of Roy Cohn in an attempt to block justice that he met his hostility. When my husband refused to give false testimony against the Rosenbergs, Roy Cohn incriminated my husband in the same alleged crimes and the result was that the Rosenbergs were condemned to death and my husband to 30 years in jail.

That trial has been condemned by thousands of people in all the world. Lawyers, judges, scientists and the clergy have asked freedom for Morton Sobell. Certainly these new facts that reveal the character of the prosecutor ought to bring an intensification of the appeals to President Kennedy for the liberation of Morton Sobell and his rehabilitation.

Doc. #8

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HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : Ambassador MANCHESTER
TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.
REF : ---

99

March 6, 1962

DATE

RECEIVED

50 For Dept. Use Only	ACT 10	CE 10	RR 10	REP 10	AF 10	ARA 10	EUR 10	FE 10	NEA 10	CU 10	DR 10	E 10	P 10	SO 10	SEA 10

SUBJECT: Press Reports of visit to Manchester of Mrs. Helen SOBELL, wife of
MRS. Morton SOBELL

The Daily Herald on March 2, 1962, carried the following story, under the
headline "A Wife Speaks Four Just Men":

"An American woman with one ambition in life - to get her husband
freed from Alcatraz jail - is searching Britain for four just men.

"She hopes to enlist the help of four eminent Britons who might per-
suade President Kennedy to release her husband, jailed for 30 years as
a spy in 1957 during Senator McCarthy's Communist witch hunt.

"She is 43-year-old Mrs. Helen Sobell, whose husband, Morton Sobell,
was convicted with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg for giving atomic secrets
to Russia. The Rosenbergs were executed.

"Already, philosopher Earl Russell has voiced his conviction that
Sobell is innocent and should be released.

"And today Mrs. Sobell flies into Manchester to continue her search.

"Last night, Mr. Sidney Russell, 50-year-old secretary of the
Manchester Sobell Committee, said: 'No believe that the Americans are
sensitive to British opinion. Mrs. Sobell is convinced that with the
right support from Britain, her husband might be released.'

On March 3, it was reported in the Manchester Evening Chronicle that Mrs.
Sobell was visiting Manchester as part of a support-raising tour of Europe.
She stated that she had already met several M.P.'s in London, including Mr.
Frank Allam, Labor M.P. for Salford East, and that on March 5 she was leaving
for Belgium where she had an appointment with the Queen Mother. Mrs. Sobell
stated that in Manchester she hoped to meet Mr. Horace Newbold, Secretary of
the Manchester and Salford Trades Council; Mr. E.H. Bliss, of the Gorton

ATCurren/vmboorhouse/vm

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FORM 8-61 FS-470 0-0 012894

NOT RECORDED

ACTION ASSIGNED TO: NAME OF OFFICER A OFFICE SYMBOL	ACTION TAKEN: DATE OF ACTION	DIRECTIONS TO RM/R
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DECLASSIFIED

September 11, 1963

HUR:WE - Charles R. Stout
Assistant OIC, Italian Affairs

Press Conference of Mrs. Helen Sobell in Rome

There is attached a clipping from the September 7 bulletin issued in New York by ANSA, the Italian news agency. The clipping describes a press conference given by Mrs. Sobell in Rome on September 7, in which she said that her husband and the Rosenbergs were tried during the McCarthy period and that Roy Cohn, who had "created" the case, was public prosecutor. She hoped that now that Cohn is under investigation himself her husband could be released.

Attachment:

Clipping.

100-404849

NOT RECORDED

2 SEP 17 1963

~~INT. SEC.~~

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SEP 16 1963

OFFICE OF SECURITY
INTELLIGENCE PROCESSING SECT.
COPY TO FBI

ENCLOSURE

SEP 23 1963

DECLASSIFIED

ROMA (ANSA) - HELEN SOBELL, MOGLIE DI MORTON SOBELL (IL FISICO) È CONDANNATO A TRENTA ANNI DI RECLUSIONE DALLA GIUSTIZIA AMERICANA NEL PROCESSO CHE SI CONCLUSE CON LA CONDANNA A MORTE DEI CONIUGI ROSEMBERG, RICONOSCIUTI COLPEVOLI DI SPIONAGGIO IN FAVORE DELL'UNIONE SOVIETICA) HA TENUTO OGGI, NEI LOCALI DEL COMITATO NAZIONALE DI SOLIDARIETÀ DEMOCRATICA, UNA CONFERENZA STAMPA. LA SIGNORA SOBELL STA COMPIENDO IL GIRO DELLE PRINCIPALI CITTÀ EUROPEE BATTENDOSI PER OTTENERE LA LIBERAZIONE E LA RIABILITAZIONE DEL MARITO, GRAVEMENTE AMMALATO, CHE DA QUATTORDICI ANNI SI TROVA IN CARCERE.

NELLA PRIMA PARTE DELLA CONFERENZA LA MOGLIE DEL FISICO HA PARLATO DEL CLIMA NEL QUALE SI SVOLSE IL PROCESSO ROSEMBERG-SOBELL. "IN QUEL PERIODO - HA DETTO - ERA IN CORSO LA GUERRA IN COREA E IL POPOLO AMERICANO ERA STATO COLPITO DA UNA CRISI COLLETTIVA DI ISTERISMO A CAUSA DELLA BOMBA ATOMICA. L'URSS AVEVA FATTO ESPLODERE IL SUO PRIMO ORDIGNO NUCLEARE DETERMINANDO UNA ONDATA DI PANICO IN AMERICA DOVE, FINO A QUEL MOMENTO, SI CREDEVA CHE L'UNIONE SOVIETICA FOSSE RIMASTA AD UN LIVELLO TECNICO MOLTO INFERIORE A QUELLO AMERICANO E NON FOSSE ANCORA IN POSSESSO DELL'ARMA ATOMICA. SOTTO LA GUIDA DI MCCARTHY - HA AFFERMATO HELEN SOBELL - SI COMINCIO' "LA CACCIA ALLE STREGHE", SI CREO' IL PROCESSO CONTRO I ROSEMBERG E CONTRO SOBELL, SCELTI COME CAPIESPIATORI DI UNA CONDOTTA POLITICA ERRATA".

DOPO QUESTA PREMESSA, LA SIGNORA SOBELL, UNA DONNA DALLA CORPORATURA ESILE, CON I CAPELLI TAGLIATI ALLA GIOVANNA D'ARCO, VESTITA DI NERO, HA RICORDATO CHE IL PUBBLICO ACCUSATORE ROY COHN, CHE "CREO" IL PROCESSO, INVITO' MORTON SOBELL, TESTIMONE NEL GIUDIZIO, A DEPORRE CONTRO I ROSEMBERG. AL SUO RIFIUTO, COHN LO INCHINOV' PER CORREITA' NEI DELITTI ATTRIBUITI AI DUE CONIUGI. "LA STORIA - HA CONTINUATO LA SOBELL - HA DIMOSTRATO CHE SI TRATTO' DI UN VERO CASO DI INGIUSTIZIA. COLORO CHE INBASTIRONO IL PROCESSO, LO COSTRUIRONO SU MENZOGNE E FALSI ELEMENTI, UTILIZZATI PER LA CONDANNA. LA DOCUMENTAZIONE DELLA FALSITA' DELLE PROVE E' STATA PRESENTATA AI TRIBUNALI AMERICANI, MA ANCORA NON E' STATO POSSIBILE FAR VALERE QUESTE NUOVE PROVE DAL PUNTO DI VISTA GIURIDICO".

LA SIGNORA HA RICORDATO CHE DUE GIORNI FA ROY COHN E' STATO ARRESTATO PER FALSO IN GIURAMENTO E PER OSTRUZIONISMO AL CORSO DELLA GIUSTIZIA. LA DENUNCIA E' STATA DETERMINATA DA UN CASO DI VERSO DA QUELLO ROSEMBERG-SOBELL. "L'ATTUALE CASO RIGUARDA QUESTIONI FINANZIARIE - HA DETTO LA SOBELL -. IN TUTTI QUESTI ANNI EGLI HA USATO LE FALSIFICAZIONI PER COPRIRE I SUOI INTERESSI PERSONALI CHE LO HANNO FATTO DIVENTARE MILIONARIO. COMUNQUE IL FATTO CONTRIBUISCE A METTERE IN LUCE LA SUA PERSONALITA' E LA SUA CONDOTTA. L'"INCIDENTE" IN CUI E' INCAPPATO ROY COHN RIVSCIRA' CERTAMENTE A SOLLEVARE UNA RIVOLTA MORALE IN TUTTO IL MONDO AFFINCHE' MORTON SOBELL POSSA ESSERE RIAMMESSO ALLA VITA, TORNARE UN UOMO LIBERO AL FIANCO DEI SUOI FIGLI, OTTENERE LA RIABILITAZIONE".-

LA SEDE DEL COMITATO PER LA STAMPA DEL CONCILIO E' AL PALAZZO
SAN CARLO NELLA CITTA' DEL VATICANO. LA SEDE DELL'UFFICIO STAM-
PA RIMARRA' IN VIA DELLA CONCILIAZIONE 24.-

ANSA 14 - ARTICOLO NENNI -

ROMA 7 (ANSA) - IN UN EDITORIALE, CHE COMPARIRA' DOMANI SULLO
"AVANTI" L'ON. NENNI CELFRA IL VENTENNALE DELL'8 SETTEMBRE,
RICORDANDO GLI AVVENIMENTI STORICI CHE HANNO PRECEDUTO E SEQUITO
TALE DATA.

DOPO ESSERE GIUNTO ALL'8 SETTEMBRE ATTRAVERSO UN'ANALISI
CRITICA DEGLI AVVENIMENTI CHE SI ERANO SUSSEGUITI FINO A QUEL
GIORNO, L'ON. NENNI SCRIVE:

"COMBATTERE SAREBBE DIVENTATO DI LI' A POCO L'IMPERATIVO
DEI NAPOLETANI (LE QUATTRO GIORNATE DI OTTOBRE), MA NELLA VARIETA'
DELLE SITUAZIONI E DELLE ESPERIENZE IN CUI L'ITALIA SI TROVO'
DIVISA (REGNO DEL SUD, COL POTERE NOMINALE DEL GOVERNO DI BRIN-
DISI E QUELLO EFFETTIVO DEGLI ANGLO-AMERICANI., CENTRO-ITALIA,
DA ROMA A FIRENZE, IN MANO DEI TEDESCHI, CON IL CONTROPOTERE DEL
CLN, IN PARTE SIMBOLICO E LA POSIZIONE DI PARTICOLARE PRESTIGIO
DEL VATICANO., ITALIA DEL NORD CON L'EFFIMERA REPUBBLICA DI SALO',
A COPERTURA DEL DOMINIO TEDESCO E CON IL POTERE VIA VIA SEMPRE EF-
FETTIVO DEL CLN DELL'ALTA ITALIA E DEL COMANDO PARTIGIANO),
NELLA VARIETA', DICEVO, DELLE ESPERIENZE, FU SOPRATTUTTO DA
FIRENZE IN SU, DALLE LINEE GOTICHE ALLE ALPI, CHE LA LEGGE FERREA
DEL COMBATTIMENTO ASSUNSE CARATTERE DI MASSA. QUANTO LA DIVERSITA'
DELLE TRE ESPERIENZE CHE IL PAESE HA VISSUTO DALL'8 SETTEMBRE DEL
1943 AL 25 APRILE DEL 1945 ABBIAMO INFLUITO SULL'ULTERIORE CORSO
POLITICO ITALIANO NEGLI ANNI CHE SEGUIRONO LA LIBERAZIONE, NON E'
STATO ANCORA STUDIATO ED APPROFONDITO QUANTO MERITAVA.

QUELLA DIVERSITA' DI ESPERIENZA FU PER CERTO UN FATTORE CHE
PESO' MOLTO ALLORCHE' DIVENNE NECESSARIO RACCOGLIERE E RIASSUMERE
IN UN UNICO MOVIMENTO LE COMPAGINI DI QUELLO CHE GIUSTAMENTE E'
STATO CHIAMATO IL SECONDO RISORGIMENTO E CHE COL PRIMO HA AVUTO IN
COMUNE ANCHE IL DATO COMUNALISTICO E REGIONALISTICO DI UNA MOLTE-
PLICITA' DI SITUAZIONI E DI ESPERIENZE DIVERSE E CONTRASTANTI.
MA E' QUESTO UN ALTRO DISCORSO, CHE CI CONDURREBBE AL TEMA DELLE
CONTRADDIZIONI CHE SI SONO ACCUMULATE NEGLI ANNI CHE HANNO FATTO
SEQUITO ALLA LIBERAZIONE. QUELLO CHE OGGI E' DA SOTTOLINEARE
- CONCLUDE NENNI - E' CHE LA GIORNATA DELL'8 SETTEMBRE EVOKA UNO
DEI MOMENTI DELLA NOSTRA STORIA RECENTE, IN CUI LA FEDE, IL CO-
RAGGIO E IL COMBATTIMENTO DIMOSTRANO CHE C'E' SEMPRE UNA SOLU-
ZIONE ANCHE PER LE SITUAZIONI PIU' DISPERATE".

ANSA 15 - SEGRETARIO COMMERCIO USA A BARI -

BARI 7 (ANSA) - IL SEGRETARIO AL COMMERCIO DEGLI STATI UNITI,
LUTHER H. ODGES, GIUNGERA' LUNEDI A BARI PER RAPPRESENTARE
UFFICIALMENTE, INSIEME CON L'AMBASCIATORE IN ITALIA, MR. G.
FREDERICK REISCHARDT, GLI STATI UNITI ALL'INAUGURAZIONE DELLA FIERA
DEL LEVANTE E ALLA GIORNATA DELL'AMERICA. IL SEGRETARIO AL COM-

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-404849)

DATE: 12/10/63

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-3074) (RUC)

SUBJECT: HELEN LEVITOV SOBELL, aka
SM-C
(OO:NY)

Re WFOlet 10/21/63.

Enclosed for Bureau and New York respectively
are ten and two copies of LHM.Files Passport Office reviewed SA [REDACTED] b7c
LHM classified "~~Confidential~~," inasmuch as Embassy Rome
telegram 6/20/63, and airgram 7/18/63, were so classified.(2-Bureau (Enc. 10) ENCLOSURE
2-New York (100-109849) (Enc. 2) (RM)
1-WFOPEM:glg
(5)

REC 37

EX-105

DEC 11 1963

Copy to CIA, RAC
for routing

[Signature]

12/17/63

[Signature]

53 DEC 18 1963

[Signature]



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 7

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
December 10, 1963

HELEN LEVITOV SOBELL
SECURITY MATTER-C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (5) OF Class
DATE 4-7-77 P.H.

Files of the Passport Office, Department of State, Washington, D. C., on November 18 and 19, 1963, contained a communication from the American Embassy, Rome, Italy dated June 20, 1963. This contained the following information:

The Communist-Front Rome Daily "Paese Sera" of June 19, 1963, carried a New York dispatch from correspondent Gianfranco Corsini containing an interview with Mrs. Morton Sobell. She was quoted as saying that she would be leaving the United States shortly for Europe accompanied by her fourteen year old son Mark. The subject hoped to visit Italy.

In an accompanying local story, the Communist Front Italian Association of Democratic Jurists announced that Mrs. Sobell and her son would be in Italy between June 25 and 28, 1963, to participate in public meetings to be held in Milan, Turin, Florence, and Rome. These meetings were to be held by the Association as part of a campaign to have the Morton Sobell case reviewed and get him freed.

The Committee to Secure Justice for
Morton Sobell is described in the Appendix.

Another communication from the American Embassy at Rome dated July 18, 1963, contained the following information:

During the brief period at the end of June, 1963, when Mrs. Morton Sobell was in the Milan area, she appears to have made only one public appearance. On June 27, 1963, Milan's communist dominated Casa della Cultura held an evening meeting on the theme "The Sobell Case, an Unfinished Episode in American Mc Carthyism." The featured speaker was Mrs. Sobell, who was accompanied by her fourteen year old son. Mrs. Sobell's plea was preceded by a "factual"

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

Classified by 4842
Exempt from GDS, Category V
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

discussion of the Rosenberg - Sobell case by a lawyer and Communist Senator, Gianfranco Maris; by left-wing journalist Vittorio Orilia; and by Giuliana Fua', a lawyer whom the Milan "Questura" described as a "moderate radical social Democrat," but who is a member of the Socialist-Communist "Union Donne Italiane."

Mrs. Sobell's appearance at the Casa della Cultura was mentioned in other Milan newspapers, but received full coverage only in the Communist daily "Unita." This paper's report suggested that further "energetic" action will be taken in this area to press for the release of Morton Sobell.

A translation of the article appearing in "Unita" dated June 28, 1963, is as follows:

"Casa della Cultura

Sobell's Wife Asks Milanese to Help Her Save Her Husband.

"Helen, the wife of Morton Sobell who was sentenced in America to 30 years in jail in the same trial in which the death penalty was given the Rosenbergs, arrived in Milan to ask the Italians to aid her in obtaining freedom for her husband: a little woman, intelligent, tenacious, armed with the iron conviction of her husband's innocence. Beside her was Mark, the son who has never known his father: a boy of fourteen, pallid, wan, prematurely aged by the tragedy.

"The absolute illegality of the trial, which by now has become the historic symbol of the MacCarthy period, was demonstrated with scientific exactness, at the beginning of the meeting, by Avvocato Giuliana FUA', by Senator Gianfranco MARIS, and by the journalist Vittorio ORILIA. The facts are known and clear: the arrest of the scientist FUCHS in England and his confession of having transmitted atomic secrets to the Soviets, brought about the arrest, in America, of Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberg, of Morton Sobell and of the Rosenberg's brother-in-law, that GREENGLASS, who blackmailed by the Secret service, agreed to become the accuser of his companions-in-misfortune.

"America was, at that time, in the most acute period of the 'cold war'; the announcement that the USSR also had atomic weapons; the Korean conflict, had created a widespread

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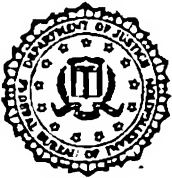
60 40
Julius Rosenberg Et Al

Referral

State

Department

No. 26



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

January 31, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Mississippi Summer Project
Racial Matters

On August 6, 1965, [REDACTED]
Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) Newsletter,
507½ North Farish, Jackson, Mississippi, made available
a pamphlet captioned, "Brief of Contestants Urging the
Vacating of the Contested Seats and the Holding of New
Elections". This "Brief" is directed to the House of
Representatives, Congress of the United States, and lists
the following attorneys from New York:

b7D

Selma Arnold
Robert Boehm
Harold Cammer
Julius Cohen
David M. Freedman
Herman B. Gerringer
Thelma Gregory
Stuart Greene
Jeremiah S. Gutman
Adolph Immerman
Milton Koss
Robert Z. Lewis
David Lubell
Jonathan Lubell
Joy Meyers
Isadore Needleman
George Nims Raybin
Barnéy Rosenstein
Max Schoengold

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP I

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

100 89559-236

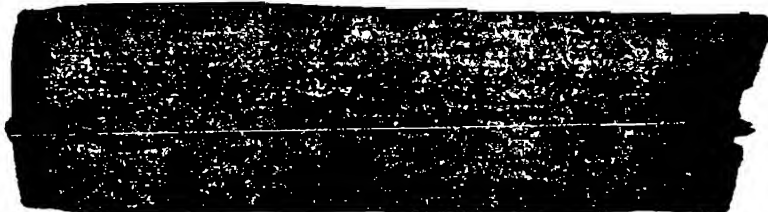
This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions
of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property
of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your
agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your
agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mississippi Summer Project

David Scribner
Herbert Semmel
Lois R. Sivin
Samuel P. Sporn
Ralph Steinberg
Lewis A. Stern
Reuben Terris
Marttie Thompson
Peter Weiss
Sanford M. Katz
Paul O'Dwyer
Eleanor Jackson Piel ✓
Marshall Perlin
Ralph Shapiro
Oliver C. Sutton
Theodore S. Weiss

On March 16, 1965, New York T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Selma Arnold was then employed as a legal secretary by the law firm of Wolf, Popper, Ross, Wolf and Jones (WPRWJ), 845 Third Avenue, New York City.



b1

On March 23, 1956, New York T-3, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that he knew the National Lawyers Guild (NLG), to have been infiltrated in the early 1950's and there were CP members in positions of leadership in this organization. New York T-3 advised that Harold Cammer was among those whom he knew at that time to be CP members.

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mississippi Summer Project

On October 18, 1964, New York T-4, who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available information that Harold Cammer, Esq., 1025 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, 10028, was a subscriber to the magazine, "Freedomways".

Characterizations of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, publisher of "Freedomways", and of the NLG are contained in the Appendix attached hereto. Sources contained therein have furnished reliable information in the past.

The May, 1963 issue of the "New York Guild Lawyer", a monthly publication of the NLG, on page three, indicated that Julius Cohen had been elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the New York Chapter of the NLG, in an election held May 1, 1963, at the Hotel Martinique, New York City.



On April 13, 1965, New York T-6, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that as of February 25, 1965, Herman B. Gerringer was an officer of the NLG, holding the position of Secretary.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mississippi Summer Project

On September 17, 1964, New York T-7, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the name and address of Adolf Immerman, Esq., 165 Broadway, New York 6, New York, was in possession of the NLG National Office.

On September 17, 1964, New York T-7 advised that the name and address of Milton Koss, Esq., 160 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, New York, was in possession of the NLG National Office.

On September 17, 1964, New York T-1 advised that the name and address of Robert Z. Lewis, Esq., 11 East 51st Street, New York City, was in possession of the NLG National Office.

On May 22, 1961, New York T-8, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that at a meeting of the New York Chapter of the NLG, held on May 17, 1961, at the Victoria Hotel, New York City, David Lubell was elected to serve on the Board of Directors of the NLG.

The May, 1962 issue of the "New York Guild Lawyer" indicated that Jonathan Lubell was then on the Board of Directors of the NLG.



b1

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Mississippi Summer Project

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

On September 17, 1964, New York T-7 advised that the name and address, Barney Rosenstein, Esq., 36 West 44th Street, New York 36, New York, was in possession of the NLG National Office.

The February, 1965 issue of the "Newsletter", issued by the New York Chapter of the NLG, sets forth information that David Scribner was then a member of the NLG.

As of November, 1964, Lois R. Sivin was an attorney employed by the law firm of WPRWJ, 845 Third Avenue, New York City.

[REDACTED]

b1

- 5 -

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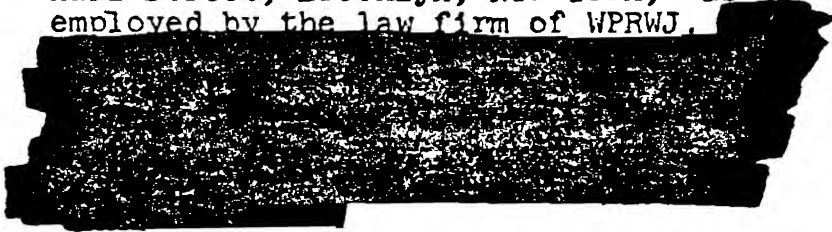
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Mississippi Summer Project


Records of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Washington, D.C. (CCA), reflect that the Civil Rights Congress (CRC) filed a petition before the CCA to have the subversive activities control board's order for the CRC to register as a Communist front, set aside. The data is contained in Docket Number 14136 and reflects that Reuben Terris was permitted to argue PRO HAC VICE for the Petitioner, CRC, on October 10, 1962.

The CRC has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On November 24, 1965, New York T-1 advised that Marttie L. Thompson, 185 Hall Street, Brooklyn, New York, was employed by the law firm of WPRWJ.



Records 

, on February 3, 1962, indicated that the name of Peter Weiss, attorney with the law firm of Langer, Perry, Card, and Langer, 10 Columbus Circle, New York City, appeared on a seating list of persons who attended a dinner sponsored by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC), celebrating the 170th Anniversary of the ratification of the Bill of Rights. b7D

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Mississippi Summer Project

This dinner was held on December 15, 1961, at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, and Weiss contributed \$100.00 to the ECLC at this dinner.

A characterization of the ECLC is attached herein and sources mentioned therein have furnished reliable information in the past.

[REDACTED] b1

On June 20, 1956, New York T-10, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information that Paul O'Dwyer was then a member of the New York Chapter of the NLG.

[REDACTED] b1

As of October 5, 1962, Frank Donner, Marshall Perlin, and Eleanor Jackson Piel were partners in a law firm at Room 930, 342 Madison Avenue, New York City.

- 7 -

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Mississippi Summer Project

On February 12, 1954, New York T-12, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Frank Donner was a member of a secret CP apparatus for Government employees, in Washington, D.C., during the period 1939 to 1942.

On March 28, 1962, New York T-13, who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available a letter on letter-head stationery of the Bill of Rights Fund, 450 Riverside Drive, New York 27 New York, [REDACTED]. The letter reflected that Eleanor Jackson Piel was Secretary of this organization. b7D

A characterization of the Bill of Rights Fund is attached hereto and sources mentioned therein have furnished reliable information in the past.

The "New York Guild Lawyer", a monthly publication of the NLG, May, 1963 issue, revealed that Ralph Noah Shapiro was elected to the Board of Directors of the NLG, at a chapter meeting held on May 1, 1963, at the Hotel Martinique, in New York City.

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Mississippi Summer Project

APPENDIX

1.

BILL OF RIGHTS FUND

On November 15, 1954, a source made available a mimeographed leaflet, dated November 4, 1954, entitled, "Announcement of Bill of Rights Funds, CORLISS LAMONT, Chairman". This leaflet reflects that CORLISS LAMONT had set aside \$50,000.00 to initiate a special Bill of Rights Fund, to give assistance to key organizations and enterprises, that are working militantly and uncompromisingly for American Civil Liberties on the basis that the Bill of Rights should apply impartially to all groups and individuals in the United States; and, to provide financial help in especially significant individual cases involving constitutional issues, in order to assist the victims with their legal defense and to lessen economic pressures on such persons if they have lost their jobs.

On May 1, 1962, a source advised that captioned Fund continues to be active. The address for the fund is 450 Riverside Drive, New York 27, New York, which is the residence of CORLISS LAMONT.

LOUIS BUDENZ, a former self-admitted member of the CP, and ex-managing editor of the "Daily Worker", testified in September, 1953, at Washington, D.C., before the United States Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, that he knew CORLISS LAMONT as a member of the CP, USA, in the 1930's and 1940's.

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast Communist newspaper, which suspended publication, on January 13, 1958.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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APPENDIX

1.

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee:

"Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

- "1. 'The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is an organization with headquarters in New York. Its avowed purpose is to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and discredit the FBI. * * * The committee finds that the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, established in 1951, although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party. It has repeatedly assisted, by means of funds and legal aid, Communists involved in Smith Act violations and similar legal proceedings. One of its chief activities has been and still is the dissemination of voluminous Communist propaganda material.'

'FRANK WILKINSON was called as a witness when he appeared in Atlanta as a representative of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee to propagandize against the Committee on Un-American Activities and to protest its hearings. In 1956 WILKINSON was identified as a Communist Party member by a former FBI undercover agent within the Party. Summoned at that time to answer the allegation, his reply to all questions was, "I am answering no questions of this committee." This also became his stock reply to questions when he appeared during the Atlanta hearings. * * * WILKINSON has since been convicted of contempt of Congress and sentenced to one year in jail.

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APPENDIX

2.

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE (CONT'D)

'Disputing the non-Communist claim of the organization, the committee finds that a number of other individuals connected with the ECLC also have been identified under oath as Communists.
* * *

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, pp. 34 and 35.)

'To defend the cases of Communist law-breakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these fronts offer a bulwark of protection.'

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

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1.

APPENDIX

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC.

The records of the New York Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the certificate of incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Inc., was filed on March 2, 1961.

The Winter, 1965, issue of "Freedomways" is self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Inc., 799 Broadway, New York City. This issue lists JOHN HENRIK CLARKE as Associate Editor, ESTHER JACKSON as Managing Editor, and JOHN L. DEVINE as Art Editor of the publication.

A confidential source made available information on July 1, 1964, reflecting that JOHN HENRIK CLARKE attended the first and founding meeting of the American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS) which was held on December 19, 1963, and continued on January 10, 1964.

This source also made available information on August 14, 1964, reflecting that CLARKE is an "associate" of AIMS.

The Winter, 1963, issue of "Freedomways," page 44, states that ESTHER JACKSON became one of the leaders of the Southern Negro Youth Congress (SNYC) which existed from 1937 to 1949.

The SNYC has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

According to a confidential source, ESTHER JACKSON is the wife of JAMES JACKSON, whom the source identified on October 14, 1964, as being a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA.)

On January 30, 1961, SYLVIA M. BRENNER DEVINE, 415 South 50th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, advised that her former husband, JACK DEVINE, mentioned on December 17, 1960, that he was still in the CP and that the CP is his whole life.

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2.

APPENDIX

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC.

On July 24, 1963, a confidential source described JOHN DEVINE as a CP member.



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On May 25, 1961, a source advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CP, USA, by JAMES JACKSON.

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1.

APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers Guild:

"National Lawyers Guild

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)
- "2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.)
- "3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
MEMORANDUM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-1676)

DATE: 1/31/66

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (157-1175)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RACIAL MATTERS
(OO: Jackson)

Re Jackson Airtel, August 13, 1965.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau and Jackson are
8 and 3 copies respectively of a LHM.

- 3 - Bureau (Encs. 8) (RM)
- 2 - Jackson (157-100) (Encs. 3) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-57749)
- 1 - New York (100-70058)
- 1 - New York (100-87445)
- 1 - New York (100-58757)
- 1 - New York (100-141419)
- 1 - New York (100-64557)
- 1 - New York (100-137941)
- 1 - New York (100-97822)
- 1 - New York (100-94758)
- 1 - New York (100-104541)
- 1 - New York (100-101873)
- 1 - New York (100-95907)
- 1 - New York (100-153209)
- 1 - New York (105-31200)
- 1 - New York (100-107127)
- 1 - New York (100-151485)
- ① - New York (100-89559)
- 1 - New York (100-82066)
- 1 - New York (100-117317)
- 1 - New York (157-1175)

MARSHALL PERLIN

b7c

JDB:118
(26)

100 89559 237

Classified by 4913
Exempt from GDS Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
APR 2-23-78

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/2/00 BY 1043

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 157-1175

"Brief", referred to in enclosed LHM, was made
available by [REDACTED] to SA [REDACTED] b7D, C

----- Sources mentioned in enclosed LHM, in the order
set forth, are:

NY T-1

[REDACTED] b7D

NY T-2

[REDACTED] b7D

NY T-3

[REDACTED] b7D

NY T-4

NY 3246-S*

NY T-5

[REDACTED] b2

NY T-6

[REDACTED]
(By Request) b7D

NY T-7

[REDACTED]
(By Request) b7D

NY T-8

[REDACTED] b7D

NY T-9

[REDACTED] b2

NY 157-1175

NY T-10

[REDACTED]

b7D

NY T-11

[REDACTED]

b1

NY T-12

[REDACTED]

b7D

NY T-13

[REDACTED]

b7D

Enclosed LHM is classified "Confidential", because it contains information furnished by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] NY 3246-S*, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and the disclosure of this information might divulge identities of highly confidential sources and investigative techniques, and thereby have an adverse effect on the National Defense interests. b7D, b2

No identifiable information could be located through a review of NYO indices on the following individuals, who are mentioned in enclosed LHM:

STUART GREENE
JEREMIAH S. GUTMAN
JOY MEYERS
GEORGE NIMS RAYBEIN
MAX SCHOENGOLD
SAMUEL P. SPORN
RALPH STEINBERG
LEWIS A. STERN

NY 157-1175

NYO indices and files reflect the following information on some of the individuals listed in enclosed LHM. This information is not included in enclosed LHM, because it was deemed not reportable.

New Orleans airtel to Bureau, copy to NY, dated 7/30/64, captioned "Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, Inc., 9th Floor, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York; CR", set forth information that THELMA GREGORY, a white female, 155 Ridge Street, NYC, employed by MILTON POLLOCK, Attorney, 111 Broadway, NYC, was then working for the above group in New Orleans. NYO indices and files showed no additional information.

NY letter to Bureau, copy to Jackson, dated 3/16/65, captioned "CIRM", set forth that NYO files indicate JAMES W. LAMBERTON's signature appeared on a letter from the law firm of Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly, and Ball, Southern Building, Washington 5, D.C., dated 1/19/56, to the US Department of State. This letter indicated that Miss NADIA GRAY planned to travel to the US, in the near future and requested the Visa Office of the State Department, to make available to the INS, the results of the investigation of Miss GRAY's case conducted by the State Department, in order to "obviate any avoidable delay when Miss GRAY presents herself to a US Port of Entry". NADIA GRAY was reported to be a Soviet Agent in Bucharest.

Jackson airtel to Bureau, February 6, 1965, entitled, "CIRM", contained information that HERBERT SEMMEL, a lawyer from New York State, was in Laurel, Mississippi, to take depositions from witnesses in support of the allegation that Negroes were being deprived of their voting rights in Mississippi, for the November, 1964, elections.

NY 157-1175

OLIVER C. SUTTON, mentioned in enclosed LHM, may be identical with the subject of NY file 100-109091. This file contains a report of SA [REDACTED] dated May 8, 1953, at New York, and captioned "OLIVER CARTER SUTTON; SM - C", which report indicates that he received a law degree from the New York School of Law, in October, 1951. However, since there is no way of establishing more certainly his identity with the individual mentioned in LHM, no characterization of SUTTON is set forth in LHM. b7c

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-59242)
(100-355408)

DATE: February 24, 1954

FROM : SAC, ALBANY (65-1664)

SUBJECT: ALFRED EPAMINONDAS SARANT, was.
ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R

VICTOR STEINHART, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C

Re Bureau letter to Albany dated February 9, 1954 and New York letter to Bureau dated January 28, 1954, both captioned as above.

It will be noted that in referenced New York letter, information was set forth as obtained from [REDACTED] that VICTOR STEINHART was an observer at a number of meetings of the "Downtown" group of the Ithaca, New York Communist Party during the 1948-1950 period and that his wife, LEE, was a very active member of the "Downtown" group. Informant stated that during August of 1950 STEINHART disappeared from Ithaca and traveled to Mexico and that prior to his disappearance he and his wife had been publicly exposed as Communists. STEINHART was identified by informant as a Physicist Librarian at Cornell University.

The New York Office pointed out that "the reasons behind the sudden departure from Ithaca, New York (of STEINHART) are in question and it is not known whether they have been resolved by the Albany Office". Referenced New York letter then states that in view of the fact that the Physics Department at Cornell University is believed to be an espionage objective of Soviet Russia, it was in all probability penetrated through sources of ALFRED SARANT and that the possibility exists that VICTOR STEINHART may have been developed as a source since his flight to Mexico was timely with the flight and arrest of others in the ROSENBERG group.

PFM:hcv

CC: 2 New York (65-15360) RECORDED-53
(100-101528) INDEXED-53

1 AL 100-11190

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AL 65-1664

In its letter, the Bureau requested that Albany submit its observations concerning the possibility of the flight of STEINHART having some relation to the exposure of the ROSENBERG espionage network.

First off, it will be pointed out in this regard that previous investigation has failed to reflect any connection between VICTOR STEINHART and ALFRED SARANT. ALFRED SARANT was employed by Cornell University as an Electrical Engineer in the construction of the Cornell University synchrotron. This was the only connection with the Physics Department at Cornell other than his acquaintance with Professors PHILIP MORRISON and HANS BETHE, both on the Physics Department faculty at Cornell. Previous investigation failed to reflect that SARANT was ever observed in the Physics Department Library. In addition, this office conducted an extensive investigation both on STEINHART and his wife, and this investigation did not disclose SARANT as contact of either of these individuals.

Miss ELLIE LYONS, who occupies an office next to the Physics Department Library at Cornell, and Miss A. KINTZ, Administrative Assistant to the Chairman of the Department of Physics, both old-time employees and both established contacts of this office, were currently interviewed in this matter. They stated that they never observed any relationship between STEINHART and SARANT.

DONALD BENNETT, Ithaca fireman and a former employee of SARANT in his painting contractor's business, was contacted and he advised that he knew of no relationship between STEINHART and SARANT.

HAROLD PARR, former Clerk in the law office of VICTOR K. D. ROSS, father-in-law of ALFRED SARANT, advised that no information ever came to his attention showing any relationship between STEINHART and SARANT.

For the information of the New York Office, both VICTOR and LEE STEINHART were on the Security Index of the Albany Office and were active members of the Communist Party in Ithaca, New York. On August 11, 1950, the STEINHARTS sold their house at 208 Cornell Street, Ithaca, and left the city, making efforts to keep their future whereabouts and plans unknown.

AL 65-1664

Investigation reflected that the STEINHARTS accompanied by their young daughter, CARLA, after leaving Ithaca, proceeded to Nashville, Tennessee where they visited relatives. They then continued on to Laredo, Texas and entered Mexico as tourists on August 24, 1950 at Nuevo, Laredo. They resided at Rosas Moreno, 108 Mexico City, until February, 1951. During this period, VICTOR STEINHART posed as a British writer, using the name of JOHN ANDERSON. He reportedly alleged that he was a political refugee from American authorities. In this regard, it will be noted that VICTOR STEINHART was a naturalized citizen and that the Immigration and Naturalization Service had started plans to institute denaturalization and deportation proceedings against him. Prior to the time he left Ithaca, he was publicly exposed as a Communist in testimony of MATT SVETIC.

While in Mexico City, STEINHART contacted the Mexican-Israelite Cultural Relations Institute. He obtained a travel document captioned, "State of Israel Temporary Document in lieu of Passport", from this organization as a resident immigrant. He also obtained travel visa from the English and French Governments. Without a U. S. visa, but with the above, he obtained passage for Israel aboard the Dutch ship "Sommelsdyk". He indicated that he and his family were taking up permanent residence at Kfar Ata, Israel. During the weekend of February 10 and 11, 1951, the STEINHARTS left Veracruz, Mexico aboard the "Sommelsdyk" with the intention of proceeding to Israel with a stopover in London, England.

Subsequent investigation reflected that the STEINHARTS arrived in England on March 23, 1951 where they remained for one month, giving their address as Glenloch Port, Glenloch Road, London, NW3.

As set forth above, after leaving Ithaca, the STEINHARTS visited in Nashville, Tennessee. Investigation reflected that this visit was made to LEE STEINHART'S sister and sister's husband, TAYA ANN and HAROLD SELIGMAN. These individuals have both been interviewed by Bureau Agents and were extremely cooperative during the interview. They stated that it was their understanding that VICTOR STEINHART fled the United States because he feared prosecution under the Smith Act. He and his wife both feared that in the event of prosecution they would be separated, since he was a naturalized citizen and since it was

AL 65-1664

his and his wife's understanding that the provisions of the Smith Act were such that he would be deported and that his wife would not be allowed to accompany him. For this reason they felt that they would rather leave the United States voluntarily so that they could both be together. According to HAROLD SELIGMAN, when leaving Ithaca, the STEINHARTS did not know exactly where they were going. It was his understanding, however, that LEE STEINHART'S uncle, whose name was DAVID GREENBERG, had been active in the Israel movement for several years and agreed to assist the STEINHARTS in going to Israel only upon the condition that they give up any Communist beliefs which they had.

TAYA ANN SELIGMAN, LEE STEINHART'S sister, advised that LEE told her that they were fleeing the United States because of the Smith Act and the McCarran Act. TAYA ANN SELIGMAN stated that VICTOR STEINHART did not know the best way to drive to Mexico and had requested HAROLD SELIGMAN, who is a member of the AAA, to get a route map for him by the AAA, which SELIGMAN did. The SELIGMANS advised that they had been in contact with the STEINHARTS since their arrival in Israel and that they both appeared to be unhappy with conditions in that country.

Information has been received from the Department of State that on or about August 9, 1951 the STEINHARTS appeared at the office of the American Mission Tel Aviv, Israel and made applications for passports to return to the United States. At that time, both of the STEINHARTS submitted affidavits concerning their former connection with the Communist Party. STEINHART indicated that he and his family desired to return to the United States as soon as possible and that upon his arrival in the United States, he expected to consult a lawyer in order to determine his rights in the event he should be called to testify by the Un-American Activities Committee. In their affidavits, both subjects admitted former membership in the Communist Party but both denied such membership at the time of the submission of the affidavits. During their interview, they refused to furnish any information concerning their former Communist associates, and it was the opinion of the interviewing officer that VICTOR STEINHART had not completely alienated himself from Communist beliefs.

AL 65-1664

The last information in possession of this office reflects that the STEINHARTS are still in Israel.

Based upon the above, and particularly since the STEINHARTS desired to return to the United States, it does not seem probable that they were involved in Russian espionage and fled the United States due to this fact.

Julius Rosenberg EtA

Referral

State

Department

No.

27

APPEAL ADDRESS:

MS. BARBARA ENNIS

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION STAFF

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASH. D.C. 20520

REFERRAL

Reviewed by: X

AGENCY STATE -- DEPARTMENT

PACKET # 27

No. of Pages

Actual Released

Subject and File Number

Serial

Date

Document Description

1	HARRY GOLD (NY) 65-15340	91	UN- DATED	DOCUMENT FROM STATE DEPT	3	3
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DRAFT INSTRUCTION TO UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS
SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

On August 26, the Embassy at [REDACTED] telegraphically requested authorization to issue a visa to [REDACTED]. In view of the desire not to delay the issuance of visas to the numerous delegates applying to attend the General Assembly, authorization was given to various Soviet bloc missions to issue visas, although the usual security checks had not been made. On September 3, the Embassy at [REDACTED] was authorized to issue a visa to [REDACTED] and on September 11 the Embassy reported that the visa had been issued to him on September 4. [REDACTED] arrived in the United States on September 14, 1957. Inquiries which were conducted subsequent to the issuance of the visa have disclosed information indicating that [REDACTED] was clearly ineligible under the Immigration and Nationality Act to receive a visa as a member of a delegation to the UN, and, further, require that steps be taken to achieve his expulsion from the United States.

In view of the above the following note should be given to the permanent representative of the [REDACTED] UN delegation. "(Standard wording of note demanding [REDACTED] expulsion for abuse of the privilege of residence under the Headquarters Agreement.)" S

Prior to the delivery of the note to the [REDACTED] the USUN is authorized to furnish the following information orally on a confidential basis to the Secretary General of the UN. S

"In order to facilitate the attendance of all member states

delegations to the 12th U.N. General Assembly, the United States

CLASSIFIED BY 4913 AP/TEK
 EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 3
 DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

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65-15340-1

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Government endeavored to issue visas to all persons applying for attendance with the minimum of delay. In so doing a visa was issued to [REDACTED] for which he was clearly ineligible under the internal laws of the United States and which the United States Government was not obliged to give under the Headquarters Agreement in view of his previous activities while in the United States as a member of the [REDACTED] IN delegation. A United States citizen, [REDACTED] has informed the United States Government that in September of 1949 [REDACTED] met him, through a pre-arranged signal [REDACTED] and identified himself to the United States citizen as being sent from agents of the [REDACTED] intelligence apparatus in the United States. At this meeting [REDACTED] attempted to elicit information from the United States citizen concerning his testimony before a Federal Grand Jury which was considering [REDACTED] espionage activities in the United States. [REDACTED] indicated that arrangements would be made for the United States citizen to establish regular meetings with members of the [REDACTED] apparatus with the expectation that his services would be utilized at sometime in the future. [REDACTED] met with the United States citizen on two other occasions at which time discussions were held concerning the plotting of an emergency route to effect the exit of the United States citizen from the United States in the event of an emergency. Regular and emergency meeting places and methods of contact were arranged. The United States citizen

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mentioned above has been indicted, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced for espionage activities directed against the United States and it is clear that [REDACTED] contacts with him were for the purpose of furthering the aims of [REDACTED] intelligence operations in the United States."

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~~SECRET~~

Julius Rosenberg Et Al

Referral

State

Department

No. 28

HYPERL ADDRESS
MS. BARBARA ENNIS
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION STAFF REFERRAL
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
DEPT. OF STATE
WASH. D.C. 20520

Reviewed by: 8

AGENCY STATE DEPARTMENT

No. of Pages

Actual Released

Subject and File Number	Serial	Date	Document Description	No. of Pages	Actual Released
1 ALFRED SARANT (AL) 65-1664	761	7/30/52	LETTER FROM STATE DEPT.	1	1
2					
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FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES
OPERATIONS MEMORANDUM

AMERICA

No. 51

July 30, 1952

SECURITY: CONFIDENTIAL

TO: Department of State

FROM: AMEMBASSY, GUATEMALA

REF: Embassy's OM No. 723, May 28, 1952; Department's OM May 14, 1952

SUBJECT: Alfred Epaminondas SARANT

A confidential source has advised that the records of the Guatemalan government relating to the entry and exit of aliens during the years 1950, 1951 and 1952 fail to contain information indicating any person has entered or departed Guatemala using any of the following names:

Carol Dayton
Carole Dorothy Dayton
Dorothy Dayton
Mrs. Bruce Dayton
Mrs. Weldon Dayton
Mrs. Weldon Bruce Dayton
Mrs. Alfred Dayton
Mrs. Alfredo Dayton

Alfred Epaminondas Sarant
Alfred Sarant
Bruce Dayton
Epaminondas Dayton
Weldon Dayton
Alfred Bruce Dayton
Alfredo Dayton
Alfredo Sarant
Bruce Sarant
Weldon Sarant

Further efforts are being made to determine whether Alfred Epaminondas Sarant or Carole (or Carol) Dorothy Dayton are or have been in this country during or since 1950, and the Department will be advised.

BDO'Neal/ec

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done - 24*

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APPEALS ADDRESS:

MS. BARBARA ENNIS
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION STAFF
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASH. D.C. 20520

REFERRAL

Reviewed by: 8

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRCGRAM

OSM 9-3 US/

SOBELL MORTON

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TO : DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1963 AUG

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INFO :

FROM : Amembassy ROME

DATE: August 2 1963

SUBJECT : Activities of Mrs. Helen Sobell in Italy

REF : Embtel 2769 and Deptel 2686; Florence's A-106 to Dept of June 28, 1963; and Milan's A-13 to Dept of July 18, 1963

From all accounts, Mrs. Helen Sobell made public appearances in Italy only in Florence (June 26) and Milan (June 27) on behalf of her husband, Morton. Reference airgrams reported on these meetings. USIA Florence has also reported to USIS Rome on the Florence meeting, and submitted copies of propaganda material distributed at the meeting and press clippings on the meeting. A copy of the USIS Florence report is enclosed.

It does not appear that any questions were raised with the Embassy or the consulates on Mrs. Sobell's activities here. With reference airgrams and the enclosure to this airgram, the Department will be in possession of all information now available which bears on the question whether Mrs. Sobell's activities while in Italy fell within the purview of 22 CFR 51.136.

For the Charge d'Affaires ad interim:

Enclosure: Report from USIS Florence to USIS Rome

William N. Fraleigh
Counselor of Embassy

1 Enc copy to NYO.
by 0-7. 8/25/63
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GROUP 4

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Drafted by:

POL:J. Rorer:en

Contents and Classification Approved by:

Clearance:

CSCO:BSnyder, POLIT, USIS, Legal Attache

100-404849-N/R
AUG 10 1963
Sub: H. Sobell